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Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 8 and 11.

Congress Sets Record; Russians Outflank Nazis; Japanese Enter Burma

The World's Day—January 3, 1942

Washington: Congress Sat 730 Days

Congress was in adjournment after a record-setting session of 730 continuous days, having been technically in session since the third session of the 76th Congress—through the first session of the 77th just ended. The second session of the 77th Congress will begin Jan. 5.

Leon Henderson, Civilian Supply Administrator, said Government commandeering of private cars had been considered but that his staff had concluded: "You go a long way before you clamp down on private car owners." [Page 3.]

Draft of a price control bill that was described as striking directly at profiteering, speculation, inflation and hoarding was completed by the Senate Banking Committee. [Financial Page.]

A Republican pledge of full co-operation in prosecution of the war without sacrificing loyal and constructive opposition was made by National Chairman Joseph W. Martin, Jr.

December was the most expensive month in United States history—the Treasury announced it spent $2,557,103,354, about $500,000,000 more than was spent in any month in the First World War.

Sweden's largest and finest passenger ship, the 20,067-ton Jungsholm, purchased by the United States, was turned over to the Government at New York. Officials said the liner would be sent to Lisbon to exchange Axis diplomatic officials for U. S. officials.

The Navy announced it had taken over the passenger liner Argentina and would convert the 20,614-ton ship into an auxiliary.

Jan. 11 was designated Red Cross Sunday and Chairman Norman H. Davis said it was hoped religious leaders would bespeak support for the Red Cross War Fund Campaign.

Other Fronts: Russians Turn Nazis' Flank

Encirclement or retreat seemed in prospect for Germans on Moscow front after Russians turned their flank by taking Maloyaroslavets. [Page 6.]

Capture of a German general and more than 5,000 other Axis prisoners at Bardia was officially announced in Cairo following cleanup operations. [Page 1.]

Axis remnants continued to hold out in the Solum area on the Egyptian border against heavy British artillery fire.

Battle for Changsha, Capital of Hunan Province, was still raging, the Chinese claiming 15,000 Japanese casualties.

War in the Pacific: Burma Entered by Enemy

Asiatic Continent

Japanese penetration of Burma but withdrawal of its small force without giving battle was reported in Rangoon.

On the Malayan front, spirited British resistance was reported officially to have beaten off three new Japanese attacks by land and one by sea as the invaders increased their pressure in the drive toward Singapore.

British acknowledged that "the enemy made some progress" at Kuantan, 190 miles north of Singapore, and filtered into the outskirts of the town in an attempt to seize the Kuantan airdrome. Forty-eight hours before this communiqué was issued, Tokyo claimed that Japanese troops already had occupied the town.

Americas: Concentration Camps in Mexico

The Mexican Government announced that concentration camps would be established for Japanese and other suspected totalitarian nationals and that all foreigners would be thoroughly investigated.

Argentina began enrollment of 50,000 conscripts for a year of military training, 5,000 more than the usual new year military class.

In Europe: Delay in French 'Guilt' Trials

France's "war guilt" trials were delayed, the President of the Court, Henri Lagarde, resigning for reasons of health, an explanation which Berlin did not accept.

Chief of State Marshal Pétain freed 138 labor pacifists, interned after France entered the war in September, 1939, to mark the new year.

Joseph Terboven, the German Commissioner for Norway, was reported already to have fined the village of Raudeberg 10,000 croner because German telegraph cables were cut in 35 places near there on Vaagso Island, where the British raided Dec. 27.

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden will be heard on a radiocast to the United States, tomorrow at 3 p. m., E. S. T.

Mussolini assumed closer direction of the Fascist Party and ordered an increase of the Party's activities in all fields. [Page 8.]

Air and Sea: British Lose Four Warships

Loss of four British war vessels was acknowledged by the Admiralty. Two were the 7,175-ton cruiser Neptune and the destroyer Kandahar which went down in the Mediterranean after striking mines. [Page 1.]

Others were the destroyer Stanley, a former American warship and the motorship auxiliary warship Audacity, lost in a four-day convoy battle in the Atlantic. [Page 1.]

Only two merchantmen were lost in the Atlantic convoy battle but three German submarines were sunk and two long-range bombers downed.

Battle of the Atlantic involved a four-day running fight between a large convoy and a submarine wolf-pack beginning Dec. 17, the British Admiralty disclosed. Three German submarines and two long-range bombers were sunk. Two small merchantmen were lost. [Page 1].

Germans claim 3,834 British planes destroyed in the air during 1941, the Germans losing 1,046 planes on all British fronts. Britain had previously reported that the Axis had lost 4,093 planes in 1941 in addition to 5,000 claimed by Russia.

German radio claimed a large Dutch tanker had been sunk 60 miles off the California coast.

British air raid on Naples was acknowledged by the Italian High Command.

Britain had its fourth successive bombless night Jan. 3.

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Weather Predictions

FAIR COLDER SNOW WARMER

TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Social Security Exempt Groups Face Inclusion

Likelihood is that revised act will take in religious, charitable, and educational activities.

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Expansion of the Social Security system to include employees of religious, charitable and educational institutions seems likely to be brought up in Congress early this year, Social Security officials said here today.

This group, now exempted from the Social Security Act, is estimated to include between 700,000 and 900,000 workers.

The move may be undertaken as a war measure as part of a general revision of the Social Security Act.

Placing of religious, charitable, and educational institutions under the Act would mean the extension to their employees of old-age and survivors insurance and possibly of unemployment insurance.

Age Benefits at 65

At 65 years a retired worker would become eligible for old-age annuities. The monthly benefits now being paid, Social Security people report, now average roughly $22 a month. The range runs from a minimum of $10 a month for an individual to a maximum of $85 for a person with a family of three or more.

Unemployment insurance benefits vary in different states from around $5 to $15 a week. These payments commonly terminate after six months of idleness.

Benefits vary according to wage and length of service.

The tax that would be required for the old-age and survivors insurance would consist of one per cent on the weekly pay of the employee, and similarly one per cent on the employer. These pay roll taxes are now in effect on the groups already covered. They are scheduled to go to 2 per cent on both employer and employee in 1943 and to 3 per cent each in 1949.

For unemployment insurance the pay roll tax is generally confined to the employer, and amounts to 3 per cent. In five states the employees also are taxed a lesser amount.

Where an employee's salary or wage exceeds $3,000, only the first $3,000 is subject to these taxes.

The Social Security law requires that an employer keep pay roll records available for Government examination.

Tax payments are checked by the collectors of Internal Revenue. Their field deputies work in districts, have responsibility for the collection of all types of Federal taxes in their scope, and have full authority to seze books in case of of suspected fraud.

If religious institutions were brought in, the clergy would prob-

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

MacArthur Fights to Hold Manila Bay; 26 United Nations Ban Separate Peace; Union With Britain Now Gains in U. S.

Group advocates action at once to provide constitutional method for unification.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 — Outright union between the United States and the British Commonwealth as the only workable means of assuring their mutual safety from another world war, is gaining new and significant support in the wake of Prime Minister Churchill's open appeal to Congress that the two halves of the English-speaking world "stick together next time."

Immediate steps to provide a constitutional unification of America and Britain are being urged upon President Roosevelt by influential members of the Government.

Action is being sought now, rather than later, in order that the unity essential to win the present war may form the basis of the unity essential to secure the future peace.

While the movement to bring about such a union, active in both the United States and Great Britain, is popular rather than official in its present status, considerable importance is attached to the fact that a petition just presented to the White House bears the name of Owen J. Roberts, senior Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and chairman of the special Pearl Harbor investigating board recently appointed by Mr. Roosevelt, as well as other prominent Americans.

Far-Reaching Proposal

The proposal of Mr. Justice Roberts' citizens' committee, now before President Roosevelt, actually embraces complete federal union with the British Commonwealth and thereby goes farther than any view publicly expressed either by the Prime Minister or the President, but it is evident in the Capital that Mr. Churchill's forthright appeal that America and Britain set up an "adequate organization" to protect themselves and the world from the blight of another war is giving fresh impetus to the cause of union in one form or another.

The form of union advocated by such leaders as Mr. Justice Roberts, Gardner Cowles, Jr., one of the leading midwestern newspaper and magazine publishers, Russell W. Davenport, formerly managing editor of Fortune, John Foster Dulles, foreign affairs specialist of New York, Harry G. Scherman, editor of the Book-of-the-Month Club

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Agreement provides for pooling of economic and military power in war to finish.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2—Twenty-six powers, including the United States, Great Britain, Russia, and China, pledged themselves today in a formal agreement to fight to the finish against the Axis powers.

The 26 countries ruled out a separate peace.

They agreed, furthermore, to pool their full economic and military resources against their common enemy—Germany, Italy, and Japan.

News of the signing of the agreement, the first fruits of Winston Churchill's visit to the new world and simultaneous negotiations in Moscow and the Far East, was announced all over the world at the same moment in anti-Axis capitals.

The 26 nations signatory to the declaration, completed in Washington yesterday, are:

The United States, Britain, Russia, China, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the Dominican Republic, Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Poland, South Africa, and Yugoslavia.

Basic Points

The basic points of the agreement:

1. Each Government pledges itself to employ its full resources, military or economic, against those members of the Tripartite Pact and its adherents with which such Government is at war.

2. Each Government pledges itself to co-operate with the governments signatory hereto and not to make a separate armistice or peace with the enemies.

The declaration concluded:

"The foregoing declaration may be adhered to by other nations which are or which may be rendering material assistance and contributions to the struggle for victory over Hitlerism."

The agreement was completed yesterday shortly after Prime Minister Winston Churchill's return from a quick trip to Canada.

In the preamble of the declaration, the signatory nations told of having subscribed "to a common program of purposes and principles" embodied in the Atlantic Charter drawn up by Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill at sea last Aug. 14.

The signatory nations made their declaration, "convinced that complete victory over their enemies is essential to defend life, liberty, independence and religious freedom, and to preserve human rights and justice in their own lands as well as in other lands: and that they are now engaged in a common struggle against savage and brutal forces seeking to subjugate the world."

White House Secretary Stephen Early, in announcing the agreement, said State Department and White House staffs had worked all last night attempting to arrange a simultaneous release of the declaration throughout the world, but that the information had "leaked"

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

Wide World

Axis 'Advance'—Tell It Not in Berlin

A column of German and Italian prisoners captured by the British in the Libyan campaign nears the massive walls of the Citadel of Cairo, Egypt, after marching from the main railroad station. Scottish troops and Egyptian mounted police escort them. The Citadel was built by Saladin in the 11th century. Above is the Mohamed Ali Mosque and at the right is the Mosque of Sultan Hassan.

Over 5,000 Axis Prisoners Taken by British at Bardia

By the Associated Press

Saturday, Jan. 3

German Maj. Gen. Schmidt, chief administrative staff officer of the Nazi "Panzer Gruppe Afrika" and more than 5,000 other Axis prisoners were captured at Bardia, it was announced officially in Cairo today.

British losses in occupation of the port, a communiqué declared, were only 80 killed and 300 wounded.

It said 1,150 British prisoners held by the Axis were freed.

Axis remnants in the Solum-Halfaya area were still holding out against heavy British artillery fire, according to an Italian communiqué which admitted the loss of Bardia.

From Bardia the British reported the capture of more than 3,000 prisoners, the surviving members of the original garrison of 4,000 Italians and 1,000 Germans, none of whom escaped.

South African troops were the first units to enter the captured stronghold in the wake of the tanks that breached the defenses, eyewitnesses disclosed.

In addition to the liberation of 1,000 British soldiers held captive in Bardia, large mechanized forces used in the siege are now freed to reinforce the pursuit of the main Axis forces in the Agdabia region south of Bengasi.

CAIRO, Jan. 3 (AP)—The British Imperial air forces operating in the Middle East shot down or destroyed on the ground a grand total of 2,095 German and Italian planes during 1941, British sources reported.

British losses for the year, not including those suffered in the present Libyan campaign, totalled 389, these sources said.

British Ships Sunk

LONDON, Jan. 3 (AP)—Loss of the British cruiser Neptune and the destroyer Kandahar through enemy mine action in the Mediterranean was acknowledged today by the Admiralty.

The 7,175-ton Neptune was sunk by a mine; the Kandahar, sailing with the Neptune at the time, also suffered damage from a mine and had to be sunk by British forces, the Admiralty announced.

"Statements made by the enemy indicate some of the ship's company of H. M. S. Neptune have been picked up and are prisoners of war," said the bulletin. The greater part of the crew of the Kandahar was rescued, however, it declared.

Strong U. S. stand gives Allies added time to organize defense of more vital areas.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP) The War Department reported today a five-hour Japanese air attack on Corregidor Island at the entrance of Manila Bay. It said at least three enemy planes were shot down.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—Fighting desperately to retain the last American foothold in the Far East, the American and Filipino forces under Gen. Douglas MacArthur were today concentrating their full strength on robbing Japan of its Manila victory by locking the entrance to Manila Bay.

In the face of reports that the Allied Governments had decided to co-ordinate more closely their defenses from Manila to Malaya, the Philippine defenders were beating back wave after wave of Japanese attacks, which the War Department here admitted were increasing in intensity.

No longer burdened with the defense of Manila, the forces under General MacArthur are now on terrain of their own choosing and the belief is held in Washington that future Japanese gains will be both slower and more costly. Not only do the American-Filipino lines run through both mountains and swamps, but they are protected on several sides by water.

Command for Wavell?

Officials here stress the fact that the prime Allied consideration today is to gain sufficient time for the organization of defense throughout the British and Netherlands East Indies and in Malaya. The stubborn fight being put up by the forces under General MacArthur is expected to oblige the Japanese to keep large numbers of men and a vast amount of equipment in the Philippines when they had hoped to transfer it to other fronts.

The proposed amalgamation of the Allied Far Eastern front is reported from Australia which says that Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, British Commander for India and Burma, will be named Commander-in-Chief of the Allied land, sea and air forces in the Far East.

Although there is no confirmation of the Australian report here, it is believed obvious that there must be far closer co-ordination among ABCD forces in the Far East than now exists and that some sort of over-all command must be established. It is thought that the recent Allied conferences in Chungking may have paved the way for this new setup.

Chinese Halt Drive

Netherlands East Indian reports have already mentioned the fact that American warships and planes are aiding the Dutch in the defense of their East Indian Empire

At the same time, Chungking reports that a Japanese offensive in China has been stopped with Japanese losses amounting to 15,000.

While officials here do not attempt to minimize the extent of the Japanese victory in capturing Manila, they point out that the city will be of little use to the Japanese so long as American troops continue to occupy the two spits of land which dominate the entrance to Manila Bay from the north and the south and while the Bay fortresses, particularly Corregidor, remain in American hands.

Although the Japanese will bring increasing pressure to bear upon these American-occupied areas, the present consolidation of American lines will enable General MacArthur to contest each foot of ground with the greatest chance of success.

Dutch Utilize Respite

Even though the defenders are forced to withdraw from the mainland to the fortified areas within the Bay, there is every expectation here that they will continue to hold out against both air and sea attacks for some time to come. In addition to diverting Japanese land and air power, this prolonged defense will also prevent the Japanese Navy from making use of Manila Bay.

This Japanese necessity of reducing Manila before being able to throw their invasion forces southwestward toward the economically more valuable prize of the Netherlands East Indies, has already permitted the Netherlands forces to take a heavy toll of Japanese mercantile and naval shipping and to organize their defenses.

The Netherlands announcement that American warships and planes had joined the Dutch defensive forces has aroused strong interest here in view of the fact that the United States has apparently sent no reinforcements of any sort to the Philippines.

Atlantic Convoy Destroys 3 U-Boats, Two Bombers

LONDON, Jan. 3 (AP)—The Admiralty announced today that at least three German submarines and two German long-range bombers had been destroyed by the defenders of a convoy in the Atlantic.

A bulletin said more than 90 per cent of the convoy, consisting of more than 30 freighters, had reached port after a four-day running battle. Only two merchantmen, totalling 6,193 tons, were lost, it said.

Loss of the British destroyer Stanley, a former United States vessel, and the armed auxiliary Audacity also was acknowledged.

Both warcraft were torpedoed in the German attack which lasted from Dec. 17 to Dec. 21, the Admiralty said.

This was cited as an instance of the defense of the Atlantic life line which continues "bringing vital supplies to our shores" week after week.

"It is known that at least three of the attacking U-boats were sunk, since prisoners of war from these three U-boats were taken," the Admiralty said. "Two of the German long-range Focke-Wulf aircraft were shot down into the sea and a third was so severely damaged it may not have regained its base."

The convoy was reported to have consisted of more than 30 merchant ships led by Vice Admiral Raymond Fitzmaurice, a veteran commodore of convoys who was named a Knight of the British Empire in King George VI's New Year's Honors List.

"The attack on the convoy developed Dec. 17 and before noon that day the first U-boat was sunk," the Admiralty said. "The U-boat was sighted on the surface and sunk by gunfire from ships of the escort.

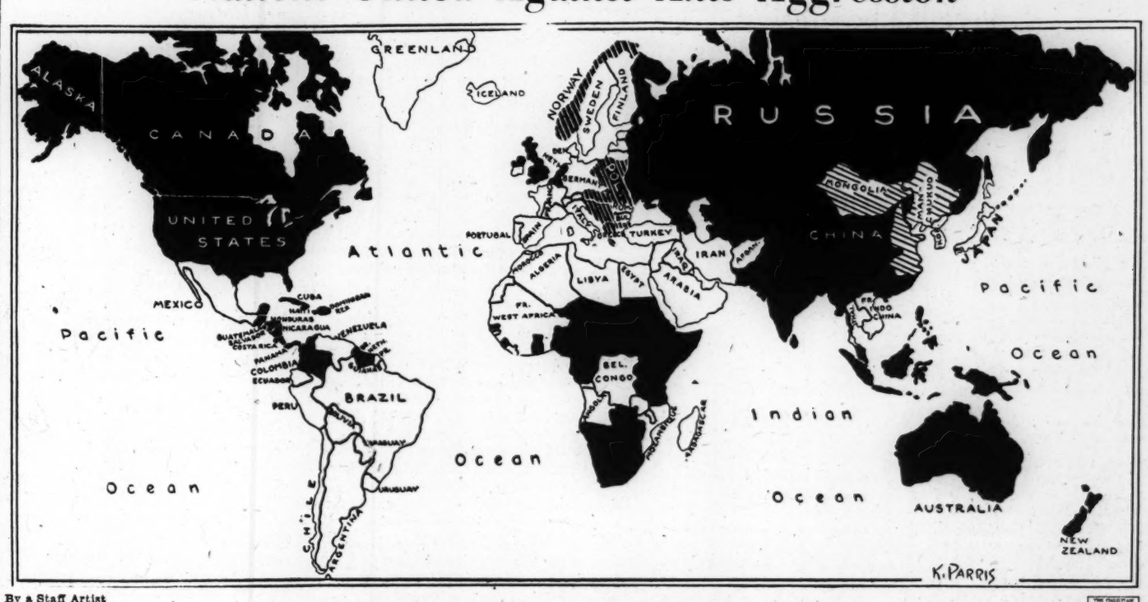
"Prisoners taken from this U-boat stated it had been forced to the surface by damage inflicted in depth charge attacks earlier in the day."

Two German bombers attacked in the afternoon, but were driven off by the Audacity's gunners and another U-boat was sent to the bottom the following day in an action in which the former American destroyer Stanley participated, the Admiralty said.

Some hours later the Stanley herself was torpedoed and sunk. Other escort vessels countered with heavy depth charges and another U-boat was forced to the surface.

"It was rammed and sunk by H. M. S. Stork, some prisoners being taken," the official account went on.

Nations United Against Axis Aggression



By a Staff Artist

They Pledge Their All That Freedom May Prevail

Black shows the "United Nations" that have signed a pact pledging their full military and economic might against the Nazi-Fascist-Japanese Axis. The diagonal lines indicate countries whose Governments pledged them to agreement but are now occupied by the Axis.

Massachusetts Labor Federation Adopts 'No Strike' Policy as Victory Contribution

State's Cities Hear Tonight Of Tire Rations

The number of automobile tires that each Bay State town and city will get as its quota under the Federal tire rationing program will be disclosed tonight, former Gov. Joseph B. Ely, Chairman of the State Tire Rationing Board, announced today.

At the same time Mr. Ely warned that some communities will find that they will receive no more than one tire each for the month of January and that some inequalities are bound to exist in distribution until the rationing plan is worked out equitably.

"But we are not going to complain or start subversive criticism," Mr. Ely said. "The Federal Price Administrator has a terrific job on his hands and we are going to help him as much as possible. This is war and the public must get used to it."

Among the regulations received by Mr. Ely is the announcement from Washington that the Office of Price Administration would give out monthly quotas on the 20th day of each preceding month and that an applicant could file an appeal from a local board with the State Administrator within 30 days after the local action. Appeals must be made in writing under oath.

No complaints have been received by the Rationing Board to date and few, if any, are expected. Unissued quotas standing at the end of each month will be canceled and not carried over into the next month, he cautioned.

Action will be taken against anyone not complying in the proper spirit with the regulations, he said. He pointed out that no local board would be permitted to issue more than 25 per cent of its tire quota during the first week of the month or more than 50 per cent within the first two weeks.

First amusing incident of the rationing program was reported from Cambridge where John Murphy, retail oil dealer, solved his tire problems by turning back to the horse-drawn vehicle. He bought two horses, only to find that they were in need of new shoes. Learning that Henry Ciccarelli, a filling station mechanic, knew something about horse shoeing, he had the job done at the filling station. Now the oil deliveries are being made by wagon.

Home deliveries of milk and grocery store articles faced possible curtailment unless trucks could be serviced adequately by retreads.

Robins—Late or Early? In Salisbury, Conn.

By the Associated Press

Salisbury, Conn., Jan. 3 Weather Notes—Mrs. Cero Beers of this town, normally a skiing center, reports seeing three robins in her yard yesterday; and—

Firemen in Bridgeport answered two alarms last night, both of them for grass fires.

New Workers In Capital Can Find Housing

Information as to available living accommodations for stenographers going to Washington to take Government jobs was made public today by William A. Foley, Manager United States Civil Service Commission, in a message received from the United States Civil Service Commission in Washington. It stated that "the Defense Housing Registry, 458 Indiana Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., which is a Government agency, established for the purpose of assisting persons to find accommodations, has on file an ample supply of available rooms in the residential district.

"These rooms are for the most part within 30 to 45 minutes' transportation time from Government departments and agencies. Single rooms range in price from $20 to $30 a month and double rooms from $30 to $40. Room with board ranges from $40 to $50 a month.

"Number of available apartments is limited. The Defense Housing Registry does not accept reservations in advance, but will be glad to assist you if you call at its office after your arrival."

Striking Exhibit Of Views of TVA

Architects' plans, models, and photographic murals of 10 huge dams of the Tennessee Valley Authority will be placed on exhibit at the Harvard Graduate School of Design Monday, it was announced today.

The giant TVA chain, called by Harvard "remarkable" from the architectural point of view, controls the 700-mile Tennessee River and makes it useful to an area larger than England.

Aliens Must Turn in Arms, Radios Jan. 5

Enemy aliens were given until 11 o'clock on the night of Jan. 5 to surrender shortwave radios, cameras and firearms under instructions from Washington announced by Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney for Massachusetts.

With "Title 50," of the United States Code prominent on his desk, Mr. Brandon warned enemy aliens that "serious difficulties would arise from concealment" of the forbidden possessions. "I believe a vast majority of enemy aliens," he continued, "are anxious to comply with these wartime restrictions. I warn all others that the penalty for disobedience of these regulations is forfeiture of their property, and internment for the duration of the war."

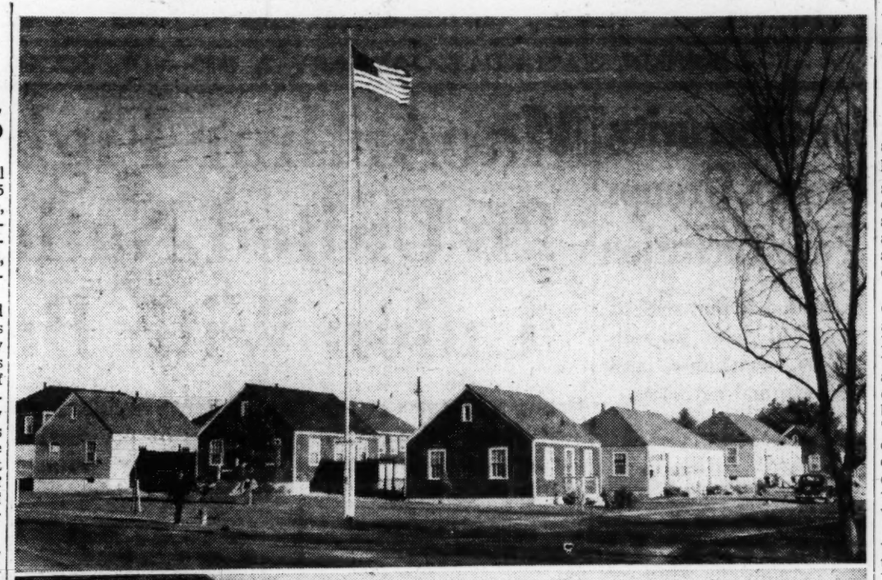
Travel restrictions for enemy aliens were eased somewhat today, with provision now being extended to include trips outside of the ordinary routine of living, providing notice of such trip is filed a week in advance, with a written statement giving name, nationality, alien registration, purpose of trip, destination, date of departure and return, and route and method of travel.

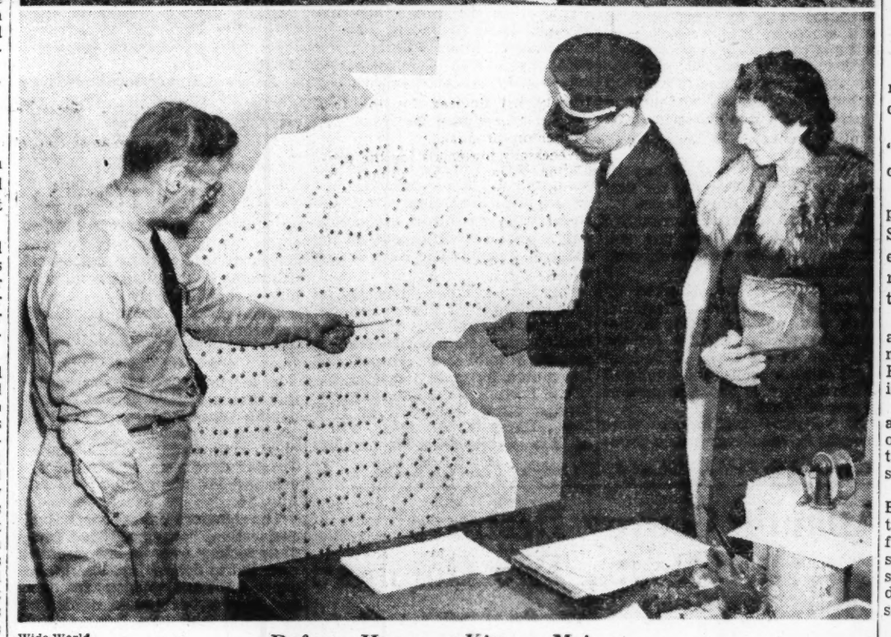
Last week's ruling completely banned any movement of aliens, although it was later lifted sufficiently to permit freedom of travel to places of business, worship, school and so forth.

With the assistance of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Mr. Brandon had made arrangements with police stations in every city and town in Massachusetts to take the cameras, radios and firearms and issue a temporary receipt. Exceptions to these regulations governing the surrender of the instruments include:

"Permission to retain and operate cameras . . . by the United States Attorney where their use or possession is essential to the livelihood of alien enemies and where the Attorney is satisfied the alien is in good repute, and the camera is of a fixed type, not readily portable.

"Enemy aliens owning combination standard broadcast and shortwave receiving sets and who can satisfy the Attorney's office that his set has been rendered inoperative may retain the set and use the broadcast bands. Radios which can be tuned only to standard broadcast bands need not be surrendered."





Wide World

Defense Homes at Kittery, Maine

The Stars and Stripes fly high above 600 houses just co. pleted for workers at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard. Relieving an acute shortage of living accommodations for men engaged at the Yard, the homes are in themselves the most tangible evidence of what the United States has gone to war to defend. Top—The "Village"—neat streets and tidy homes reflecting naval orderliness. Middle—A close-up of the new one-family homes, renting at $30 a month and fitted with the latest type oil burners, plumbing and other accessories. Bottom—T. F. Munz, Chief Stores Keeper, U. S. N., at the "Village," explains the street layout of the new community.

Emergency War Convention Pledges Every Sacrifice

In an emergency war convention, said to be the first of its kind ever held in the United States, the Massachusetts Federation of Labor today not only pledged every sacrifice necessary to win the war against "a ruthless enemy" but solemnly passed a resolution to outlaw all strikes.

The "no-strike" policy pledged every one of the 1,200 local unions affiliated with the Federation in Massachusetts to familiarize itself with the methods and machinery available for peaceful settlement of all differences that may arise between employees and workers. Thus the standard was set for every industry to contribute every ounce of energy available "to produce the materials necessary to the successful termination of the war."

Declaring that Wall Street barons will not win this war, nor will those who have stood against fair labor practices in the past, Nicholas P. Morrisey, President of the State Federation, told the several hundred delegates gathered in the Hotel Bradford that his organization would fulfill its wartime obligations as it did in the first World War.

Recommendations Made

The convention also went on record as favoring a long list of activities having to do with carrying out its wartime policy of no strikes and co-operation with the Government. It urged that:

Rsponsible officials of the labor unions be appointed to work with the Government and with capital to equip the nation for an early victory.

Labor unions study the possibilities of air raid precautions for the safety of industrial workers.

Every effort be made to bring into the increased defense production the thousands of plants that have not expanded their war efforts.

That an equitable system of tax distribution be found.

In its greetings to the delegates, the Executive Council of the Emergency Council stated:

"The world has never known such a war as the one now being waged between the aggressor Axis Powers whose goal is world domination and a new order of totalitarianism and servitude, and the United States and our Allies who love and enjoy freedom and democracy. With more than three-quarters of the world involved and with battle fronts in most every part of the world we have reason to believe that the conflict will not be a short one. It will be won by the United States and our Allies but not until after we have made every required sacrifice. It is the duty of every man, woman and child to make their contribution.

"In this respect the members of unions affiliated with the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor will be called upon to do their share . . . and more. Industrial Massachusetts is one of the most essential states in the production of war materials, and therefore trade unionists of the Commonwealth will be looked to for an increased amount of war implements to prosecute the war against those who would take from us our way of life that we have loved and enjoyed and cherished as Americans."

Morrissey Asks Unity

Mr. Morrissey summed up the attitude of labor in a terse appeal to unions to stand together in this moment of national emergency. His concluding statements brought the delegates to their feet. They went over the wires to President Roosevelt as follows:

"If this war is to be won by the United States—and it will be—everything will depend upon working men and women. I can say that although in 1918 the Federation of Labor made a most remarkable contribution, the temper and the loyalty and the high feeling for victory among our people today will astound the world by the speed with which they will produce ships, tanks, aircraft and munitions to stop Hitlerism and paganism forever.

"And so on behalf of the unions affiliated with the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor and on behalf of the delegates now assembled here, I pledge to the President of the United States our support, our energies, our talents, and our lives."

Only Few Hills In New England Have Fair Skiing

There were few reports from northern New England today to cheer the week-end skier.

From many hills the word was "no snow" and from most others conditions were reported as "poor."

However, "fair" skiing was reported from Mt. Mansfield at Stowe, Vt., where there were eight to 18 inches of snow. The report said skiing was possible there on the Toll Road.

The Boston & Maine Railroad announced its snow train would run Sunday to North Conway, N. H., "where yesterday two to six inches of new snow fell."

"Despite the fact that there was a light rainfall later, the conditions of the slopes on Cranmore Mountain are expected to provide good skiing," the road added.

"Reports from the area," the B. & M explained, "were that the temperature would drop, thus forming a hard crust, and that the surface of the slopes would be scarified, with the hope that conditions would be the best this season."

More Bay Staters For Middle East

Eleven more Massachusetts men who have volunteered their services have been accepted as ambulance drivers and are already on their way to the Middle East, where they will be attached to the British forces, according to an announcement by W. DeFord Bigelow, Chairman for New England of the American Field Service.

Several months ago Gen. Archibald Wavell asked if the American Field Service could provide him with 400 ambulances and 1,000 volunteer drivers to take over all the ambulance work for the British armies in the Middle East. The first group of 106 men, headed by Col. Ralph S. Richmond, which sailed in the early part of November, has already arrived and is on active duty in this important theater of war.

The men volunteer for one year, provide their own uniform and equipment as well as their personal expenses, and the British provide transportation, quarters, rations, and other items. The ambulances are provided from funds donated by friends of the American Field Service. About 260 of these ambulances have already arrived in the Middle East.

Drive Looms for Better Disposing of Refuse

With the question of collection and disposal of garbage and refuse in the city of Boston due to come up for discussion and consideration early in 1942, including the striking report of the Finance Commission issued last August and "tabled" for a time, new interest is being shown by shipping men in the harbor pollution issue.

One wellknown shipping man points out that much of the $1,500,000 cost to the city for collection and disposal might be saved by adoption in Boston of the plan "utilized with great success in New York about 35 years ago." The plan was outlined in detail to George Hyland, Commissioner of the Department of Public Works, some time ago, but inasmuch as there was a 10-year contract for disposal then in effect, nothing could be done at that time.

Meantime, the Finance Commission points out that the contract is about to expire, and that a fundamental change of methods should be adopted by the city. Public engineers have been hired, it is pointed out, to study and report on the complex problem.

Big Saving Forecast

Political considerations always have been given greater weight than the recommendations of those who proposed a scientific and economical system for disposal, the Finance Commission report stated, after a lengthy investigation. Yet a saving of nearly $500,000 annually could be made, according to the Commission.

Three recommendations, made by the Commission, are:

1. That the present method of disposal by contract of the combustible material collected from the central areas of Boston be abandoned, and incineration of this material at a plant to be constructed on the Albany Street property of the Public Works Department be substituted.

2. That the specifications of the contracts providing collection and disposal service in the district which now deposit garbage at the Victory Road station be changed so as to permit disposal by the contractor by any method which he may elect, subject to city approval and supervision.

3. That the Public Works Department make plans to substitute collection by contract in the Roxbury district for collection by city employees.

New York Plan

Shipping men, on the other hand, maintain that a considerable amount of rubbish in the harbor is due to transporting waste by water to Spectacle Island, under the present system.

The New York plan, as described by a Botson shipping man, called for segregation of waste, and reclaiming of it, thus turning a liability into an asset. It formerly had been taken out to sea and dumped, he said, washing back on beaches. The new plan was tried out in a small area of the city at first.

Property owners were notified that three separate collections would be made weekly, one for garbage, one for ashes, sand, or "solid" matter, and the third for all other waste, rubbish, and miscellaneous items.

Garbage was taken to an island down harbor, where it was boiled down to a liquid, which formed a basis for ammonia and chemicals that could be reclaimed. The residue mash or pulp was bagged and sold for fertilizer. Ashes and sand were sold for fill on low lands. The miscellaneous loads were taken to a special plant where they were dropped on a moving canvas belt, which was located between rows of men and barrels. Each man "picked" out specific items, like paper, pieces of iron, colored glass, wire, rags and cardboard, filling barrels with them. Tin cans were kept separate, and fetched $3 a load in those days for melting down and use in making window sash weights. Nine and ten loads of tin cans were procured a day.

Pieces of wood and certain burnable waste were used in providing some of the heat and power used in municipal institutions.

Adoption of a similar plan is urged for Boston by shipping interests.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Miss Lucia C. Coulson, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Salem, in Universalist Church, Rust Street, between Federal and Bridge Streets, at 3:30 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mrs. Elizabeth McArthur Thomson, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cambridge, in Watertown Senior High School, Columbia Street, near Common Street, at 3:30 p. m.

Violin recital by Helen Teschner Tas accompanied by Paul Berl at the pianoforte. Selections will be played from Mozart, Brahms, and Tartini. At the Gardner Museum, 2 p. m.

Gallery talks at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Modern Paintings" by Dorothy Adlow, art critic of The Christian Science Monitor, and "The Karolik Collection" by Mrs. Sayward of the Museum staff, will comprise the afternoon program. Open free to the public at 3 p. m.

Concert entitled "Plainchant, 16th Century Polyphony and Modern Liturgical Music" at the Museum of Fine Arts. At 4:30 p. m.

"The War in the Far East" will be the subject of a lecture by Vincent Sheean, American foreign correspondent, speaking before the Ford Hall Forum. Mr. Sheean will report on and interpret events he saw while visiting the war area just before the Japanese struck. There will be an organ recital preceding the talk. Doors open to John Hancock Hall, St. James Avenue, at 7:30 p. m.

Song recital by Raphaela Piasmati, lyric soprano; Theodore Miller will be the accompanist. At the Boston Public Library, 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 8

Radio Timetable: Page 4

Exempt Security Groups Face Inclusion

Continued from Page 1

ably be exempted, it is noted by Social Security officials.

Coverage would thus extend to workers in buildings owned by religious institutions, to publishing businesses and the like.

Exemption Basis of Clergy

If the clergy were exempted, it would be on the basis, it is said, that they were not employees in the common sense.

Inclusion of religious, charitable, and educational employees has long been recommended by the Social Security oBard.

The Board hopes to extend the Social Security system to everybody who works for a living because, officials say, the present exclusions cause many workers who have paid into the system but who transfer to exempted jobs to lose much or all of the protection paid for.

There are half a dozen other groups now exempt which the Board hopes to include at least under old-age and survivors insurance.

These and the total estimated in each group are given by the Board as follows:

The self-employed, including 6,000,000 farmers	11,500,000
Agricultural employees	4,500,000
Domestic workers in private homes	2,500,000
Civilian employees of the Federal Government for whom no substantial retirement protection is now provided	500,000 to 1,500,000
State and local government employees for whom no adequate pension provisions now exist	1,500,000 to 3,000,000
Men in the armed services	2,000,000

If the Social Security Board brings in proposals to cover all these groups, it is almost certain that this will be done as part of a general revision of the Act calling for other major expansions, it is noted by local officials of the Board.

Procedure would be for the Board to make recommendations, which would go to Paul V. McNutt, the Federal Security Administrator, and then to the President. If President Roosevelt approved, he would send a message to Congress. A bill amending the Social Security Act would then be introduced.

The Social Security Board discussed its plans with the President several months ago, it was reported in Washington dispatches. War developments then intervened. The Board has not yet made its final recommendations and given them to the President, according to a Washington official who was recently here.

The exemption of religious, educational and other institutions excepts:

Service performed in the employ of a corporation, community chest, fund, or foundation, organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual, and no substantial part of the activities of which is carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting, to influence legislation.

The exemption applies only to organizations operated exclusively for one of these stated purposes, and no part of the profits of which go to the benefit of a private stockholder, it is observed by Board officials. The exemption has been in the law since its passage in 1935.

Chinese Get WRUL Attention

Coincident with the news released from Chungking, China, to the effect that the broadcast beams of WRUL, "the Boston station," have been clearly heard there, officials of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation today announced that in co-operation with Station KGEI, the San Francisco shortwave station, daily broadcasts, counteracting Japanese and Axis propaganda, will be sent to China.

All commentators will direct much of their attention to the situation in that area, and the newscasters will broadcast facts from the United States to the stricken areas of China.

Preparations are now being made for broadcasts in the Chinese native languages, and a full complement designed to carry out this purpose is now being arranged through the personnel department of Station WRUL.

Volney Hurd, aide to Walter S. Lemmon, president of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation, directs and edits all of the news broadcasts for the local station, and through his long years of dealing with international news problems, is well qualified for this work.

Merchant Seamen Have Opportunity

Seamen on American ships are today offered the greatest opportunity to become commissioned officers in the history of American Merchant Marine, according to Boatswain S. A. Frank, U. S. C. G., enrolling officer for the United States Maritime Service at the Appraisers Stores Building, 408 Atlantic Avenue, Boston.

Experience required for training for positions as junior officers has been cut to 18 months, he said. This time must have been served on American ships, either coastwise or overseas.

Seamen having had that much experience may apply for the four-month course of training at the Officers' School, Fort Trumbull, New London, Conn., and may then take the Federal examinations for licenses as Third Mate or Third Assistant Engineer on American ships. Those who pass also will be commissioned as Ensigns in the United States Maritime Service.

While in training, applicants will be rated as chief petty officers with pay of $99.00 a month and free quarters, meals, and clothing. Applications for the present class will be received up to Jan. 10.

New Aid for Knudsen

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—L. D. Tompkins, of Wilton, Conn., Vice-President and director of the United States Rubber Company, has been appointed a special assistant to William S. Knudsen, Director General of the Office of Production Management. Mr. Tompkins, serving without compensation on leave from his industrial post, will handle special problems, the office said. Mr. Tompkins was Chairman of the rubber companies' War Products Committee.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR | COLDER | SNOW | WARMER — TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair today and colder than yesterday. Highest temperature near 38 degrees. Continued fair and colder early tonight, wind 10 to 15 miles an hour today. Yesterday's mean temperature was 48 degrees. The temperature at 8:30 was 32 degrees.

Massachusetts: Fair and colder today, with diminishing winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Colder today with diminishing winds. Fair in the southern portions, but considerable cloudiness with snow flurries in the northern portions.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair and colder today with diminishing winds.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	60	32	New Orleans	53	44
Chicago	16	5	New York	55	30
Denver	34	13	Norfolk	67	38
Helena	11	0	Philadelphia	58	26
Kansas City	18	14	St. Louis	24	15
Miami	85	65	San Francisco	55	34
Minneapolis	6	-1	Washington	58	28

A—Maximum for previous twenty-four hours.

B—Minimum for previous twenty-four hours.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 11:34 a. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Sunday, 12:05 a. m.; height 8.6 feet.
Sunday, 12:14 p. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Monday, 12:44 a. m.; height 8.7 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 4:53 p. m.
Ligt all vehicles Sunday by 4:54 p. m.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Continuing War Relief Work: Pertinent Questions Answered

With the United States now embattled in both oceans, many questions from workers in the field have come to the Boston headquarters of The Christian Science War Relief Committee concerning plans for continuing the relief work. The purpose of this article is to answer some of those questions.

The work will continue. It will be extended, in view of expanding needs. In this connection, a statement from The Christian Science Board of Directors published in The Christian Science Monitor of Dec. 19 is here repeated:

"The relief work carried on by The Christian Science War Relief Committee is to continue for people abroad regardless of the entry of the United States into the war, and the Committee is prepared to extend its work to provide immediately for any possible need in this country or in its possessions.

"This includes knitted garments for men in the services. Therefore the need continues to exist for financial and other forms of support."

Britain's Need

Britain's need is expected to be increasingly great because clothes, especially for growing children, wear out, and also because the clothing with which many people started the war must now be replaced. There may be a shortage of clothing for all classes.

Question—What is the need in England?

Answer—A letter received Dec. 23 from the London Committee assures the Boston headquarters that the principal needs are apparently well known on this side of the water. The Committee understands this need to be for a general run of clothes, especially for children six to 16 years of age: shorts rather than knickers for boys. Besides clothing, sheets, pillow cases, blankets, quilts and comforters are all welcome.

Q—Why help only Britain, among foreign nations?

A—The Committee has helped Britain more than any other country because its need has been great and because transportation to England has been available. Help to other countries has been largely asked in the form of money. Clothing for China has been given to some extent through the Committee's Pacific Coast depots. When it becomes possible to send relief goods to other countries, their needs will be considered. When need arises and when it becomes possible to send relief goods to United States possessions in the Pacific, it will be done.

It must be kept in mind that shipping space and receiving agencies are as important as the goods themselves.

Knitting for U. S. Forces

Q—Should workers knit for American boys in the service?

A—By all means, but not with a lessening of present activity. The Committee now envisages an expanded effort because this country is at war, with greater demands and sacrifices being asked and gladly made. The Committee is making arrangements to distribute knitted goods to American service men.

Q—What is most needed by them?

A—According to best available information, knitted goods for the Navy are most needed. These are to be made of navy blue yarn and according to patterns recently furnished to the Red Cross. Garments for the Army may also be knitted and they should be of khaki yarn, according to Red Cross directions. The Air Force is not presently in much need. Electrically heated suits are used for actual flying in the service.

Q—How are our knitted goods to be distributed?

A—These plans are being developed. A supply sufficient to outfit uniformed men who call at the Committee's Boston headquarters, 237 Huntington Avenue, will be kept on hand. The same will probably be done at the shipping depots at New York, Portland and Los Angeles, and other depots for this purpose may be established.

Q—Have any service men been supplied thus far?

A—Yes. The first need of this kind presented to the Committee was for boys on a small naval ship going to Iceland. Within a few hours, 43 sweaters, 20 scarves, 77 helmets, 180 pairs of socks, and 100 pairs of gloves were supplied. Later, 106 pairs of socks were supplied to an Army group in need. One hundred and ten sweaters, 132 pairs of gloves, 180 pairs of socks, 27 helmets and 25 scarves were furnished to the antiaircraft crews around Boston Harbor.

Shipments Arriving

Q—Are the Committee's shipments reaching England?

A—Yes. The excellent record of losses totalling less than one per cent is still being maintained. Although expanded production has made demands on shipping space for munitions and machines, there continues to be ample shipping space. The Committee has sent a steady flow of goods to Britain.

Q—How are goods distributed in England?

A—The Christian Science Wartime Committee in the United Kingdom is now splendidly organized and prepared to handle all shipments in a most orderly way. There are some 20 distributing centers located throughout the United Kingdom. They are kept supplied with reasonable amounts of goods, allocated directly from the port of entry without being transported to London. A large part of the work is being done in Scotland and Wales.

Letters of gratitude from Britain indicate that the spirit of brotherhood which goes with the clothing is valued highly, and that the quality and attractiveness of the garments is of decided encouragement to the recipients.

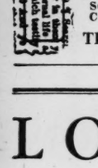
Letters from Britain

A letter from London relates:

A London almoner for the Christian Science Wartime Committee, on going to her civic authorities for the first time, was put in touch with the Civic Welfare Officer, who came to see her and inspected her stock of clothing. The officer expressed much admiration of the quality of the clothes, and then the almoner explained that we felt that we must give more than clothing, that we must impart some of the spiritual giving which these gifts implied. The Welfare Officer had not returned to her office more than 10 minutes when she called the almoner on the 'phone and said: "Do you remember what you said to me about spiritual help? Well, there is a woman in the office now that we can do nothing with, she is in such a state. Will you come down and see her?" The almoner went at once and found a soldier's wife who, through red tape, had been reduced to her last penny and had no food at all for her children for the week end. The almoner supplied her with this, and also with clothes for herself and the children, and is now going to see her through the formalities necessary for her to get her own money.

Another worker in England writes:

They come in looking rather frightened and hopeless — and very shabby; but after being looked after by that wonderful band of helpers under Mrs. B.'s supervision, they take on a new lease of life and feel that they have a real purpose still to fulfill. A new hat put on at a good angle is a tremendous help! They so often comment on the way the helpers take real interest in fitting them out with matching colors and making them look smart with a contrasting belt. Other people, they say, think that anything will do for those that have lost everything.



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Cartoons in the News of the Week

Lee, Portland Oregonian

Long Stretch, Little Man!

Lee, Portland Oregonian

Tire Shortage Coming Up

Page, Louisville Courier-Journal

War of Nerves in Reverse

Will U. S. Take Your New Car? It's Possible—But Unlikely

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—Will Uncle Sam commandeeer that new automobile you rushed out to buy last fall, after new passenger car production is totally suspended probably on Jan. 31?

After disclosing yesterday that there probably won't be more than 650,000 new cars to be distributed after the end of this month, Civilian Supply Administrator Leon Henderson was approached on the subject of private car confiscation.

He admitted that this drastic move was being considered, but said his staff, after study of British and German experience had concluded, "You go a long way before you clamp down on private car owners."

If civilians find they can't get new tires, they may willingly surrender their cars to agencies that can, he suggested.

Payment in Bonds?

It has been recommended here that if the Government finds it necessary to commandeer civilian cars, it pay willing owners in defense bonds, redeemable when the country is once more "on the go" for mere pleasure.

Complete suspension of passenger automobile production and light trucks "for the duration," beginning shortly, was announced by Mr. Henderson after he issued a "freezing order," forbidding the sale of all new cars until Jan. 15. He said the decision to cut off all raw materials to the already-rationed passenger automobile industry was reached in order to conserve rubber, to release floor space in automobile factories for defense manufacture and to speed up conversion of the nation's foremost heavy industry from a civilian to a military status.

The exact deadline for the automobile axe to fall will be determined here Monday when representatives of the automobile industry meet with Mr. Henderson and OPM chiefs. Labor representatives will also be present to discuss job conversion.

650,000 New Cars

While the specific number of cars to be completed in the meantime has not been finally fixed, Mr. Henderson estimated that the nation would find itself on Feb. 1 with not more than 650,000 cars to be divided between military and necessary civilian agencies.

About 450,000 of these are cars now in stock with dealers and the other 200,000 will probably be completed this month with specially rationed materials.

Decision as to who will get the new cars will be determined by boards acting on general instructions from the Office of Civilian Supply, Mr. Henderson indicated. The allotment mechanism will be much the same as that now working on the tire distribution problem, with the exception that military needs will not have been cared for in advance.

The few cars available will be sold largely through regular dealers, and will have "some kind of tires," excepting a spare, Mr. Henderson said.

No "Nameless Wonders"

The Civilian Supply chief revealed that he had considered the production of a "Victory Automobile" or a "Nameless Wonder" to be made of substitutes before outlawing car production, but had abandoned the idea in favor of a complete shutdown and as large a conversion as possible.

Emergency needs of South America will come high up on the priority list devised for the few remaining new passenger cars, Mr. Henderson promised.

Necessary materials for the production of January car quotas, including rubber and 3,500 pounds of valve steel, will have to be turned over to manufacturers before the halt is called, it was said.

With regard to the nation's crisis, Mr. Henderson revealed that the Civilian Supply Office is considering recommending that a certain amount of new rubber be allocated to companies ready to make "Victory Tires" out of reclaimed rubber. Addition of a pound or a pound and a half of new rubber to the old, he said, "makes a pretty good tire." Rubber supplies for retreading, he indicated, will keep pace with expansion of retreading facilities.

Asked why Southern counties received larger tire allotments than larger areas in the North under the new regulations, Mr. Henderson turned to John E. Hamm, his assistant, for an explanation. Mr. Hamm said the difference in temperature was to blame. In warm climates, he explained, tires are used more and wear out faster.

To a question whether the Civilian Supply Office in passing by taxicabs in its tire allotments planned to "drive them off the streets of American cities," Mr. Henderson replied:

"That depends on what we do to the Japs."

N. Y. Film Critics Pick 'Citizen Kane'

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—The New York film critics think the outstanding production of the year was Orson Welles' "Citizen Kane"; that John Ford deserves top directing honors for "How Green Was My Valley," and that Gary Cooper and Joan Fontaine took acting laurels in their respective performances in "Sergeant York" and "Suspicion."

Simultaneously with the critics' selections, Variety, the amusement weekly, announced its list of the country's 10 best motion pictures, and except for "Sergeant York" they differed from those of the film critics.

Results follow:

Critics:

"Citizen Kane," "How Green Was My Valley," "Sergeant York," "Blossoms in The Dust," "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," "The Little Foxes," "The Stars Look Down," "Major Barbara," and "The Lady Eve."

Variety:

"Sergeant York," "The Great Dictator," "Honky Tonk," "A Yank in the R. A. F.," "The Philadelphia Story," "Dive Bomber," "Caught in The Draft," "Charley's Aunt," "Men of Boys' Town," and "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary."

Variety rated Gary Cooper the leading money-making star.

Bikes for Colorado Revenue Collectors

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 3 (AP) — Bicycles will replace automobiles in the collection of Colorado's revenue in cities.

Revenue Department employees have been receiving five cents a mile for use of their own automobiles. Besides conserving rubber and gasoline, use of the 40 bicycles ordered yesterday is expected to save the Department $4,500 a month in travel expenses, Director Farrington R. Carpenter estimated.

Mr. Carpenter set the pace for his collectors, auditors and messengers. He rode to work today on a bicycle he himself bought. Also wheeling up the Capitol Hill came John F. Healy, Jr., chief of the Taxation Bureau.

Gov. Ralph L. Carr said the idea might spread to other State Departments. But the driver of the Governor's automobile, Patrolman Floyd Christiansen, objected:

"Won't I look nice puffing away on the front end of a tandem bicycle while Governor Carr tags along behind, rehearsing a speech."

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 Park Street
Boston
Opp. Park St. Subway Entrance
Interest Begins January 10

Books for Armed Services

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—Americans will be asked to donate books from their most current shelves as well as their attics to fill the demand for "millions of books" for America's armed forces, through a nation-wide victory book campaign to be launched on Jan. 12.

Soldiers, sailors, and marines, questioned recently by United Service Organization workers, said they liked especially "detective stories, biographies, and technical books, including aviation," but every sort of book save "old, musty, out-of-date ones" will be welcome in the campaign, sponsored jointly by the U. S. O., the American Red Cross, and the American Library Association.

Miss Althea Warren, Director, said today that campaign managers for 45 States already had been appointed, while the official poster for the nation-wide drive is ready for distribution, painted by C. B. Falls, illustrator, who made the poster used in a similar drive during the first World War.

Kate Smith of the radio, member of the central committee, received the poster from Mr. Falls in a special ceremony yesterday. A 15-minute nation-wide radiocast featuring prominent Americans is scheduled to stir interest before the opening date.

Meanwhile, marshaling of Boy and Girl Scout groups, Works Progress Administrations library workers, and Merchant Marine library assistants to aid in the collection went ahead at Victory Book Campaign Headquarters at 1630 Empire State Building. Chief collecting points to which citizens will be urged to bring their volumes will be local public libraries. Local committees will name other points where necessary.

Committee headquarters said the message of the poster, emblazoned with the words, "We Want Books," gave an indication of the need for reading matter in service post libraries in both the United States and its Atlantic and Pacific outposts. While mysteries and biographies held first place, there was wide demand for all sorts of technical works, providing they were new enough to be up to date, it was added.

Peach Crop Part Urged for Drying

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Georgia peach farmers are being urged by the Georgia Department of Agriculture to dry a portion of their 1942 harvest in order to help eliminate surplus waste, conserve tin cans, and aid the nation in its "food for victory drive."

In a recent editorial on the subject in the Georgia Market Bulletin, Tom Linder, Georgia Commissioner of Agriculture, pointed out that this method of preservation is extensively and successfully used on the large plantations of the Old South.

It is not a new idea, Mr. Linder pointed out, but an old and tried method which went into discard largely as a result of the disorganization of southern farms after the Civil War.

With another peach crop rapidly coming on, Mr. Linder urged that no time be lost in making preparations for handling a part of the harvest in this way. He pointed out that evaporated fruit usually finds a ready demand, especially during the winter and early spring.

ANIMAL RESCUE LEAGUE
OF BOSTON
51 Carver Street (Incorporated 1899)
Founded for the rescue and relief of suffering animals. Supported by membership fees and bequests.
WILL YOU HELP?

Dry Forces Push Drive For Wartime Prohibition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2—A new nation-wide campaign to bring about wartime prohibition throughout the United States is being launched by the World Prohibition Federation, with headquarters in the capital.

Six major regulatory of phohibitory bills are now before Congress including the Sheppard Enabling Amendment which, its sponsors declare, can legally re-enact the substance of the Prohibition Law without a constitutional amendment.

The World Prohibition Federation is confident that there is a sweeping change of public sentiment in favor of the complete elimination of the liquor traffic, although independent observers do not discern the effect of such a change of opinion in Congress.

Views of Congress

It seems apparent that there is some increasing support for the Sheppard-Johnson bill to ban the sale of alcoholic beverages in areas surrounding Army Camps but no substantial backing for a new national prohibition law is yet evident in either the House or Senate.

Thus if any action by Congress is to be expected, it will have to come as a result of the campaign the Federation is now undertaking. It is not visible at the present time.

Capt. Edward Page Gaston who, as founder of the World Prohibition Federation and a military reservist, will direct the new campaign, is particularly concerned over the deteriorating effect of drinking upon the nation's armed forces.

Danger of Liquor

"If America is to win our present war, we must suppress liquor and its related vice without undue delay," Captain Gaston said in a statement today. "We Americans lag far behind our enemies, Germany and Japan, in efficiency as regards temperance among the armed forces. The United States must take warning from France, whose collapse in 1940 was largely due to alcoholism.

"Honolulu was on its good behavior at Christmas, as compared with its alleged looseness during the Japanese blitzkrieg on Dec. 7. After the Massie naval revelations of immoral American conditions several years ago, night clubs and other fast places showed a temporary improvement; but pressmen and others who have been in Hawaii recently tell me about drinking and other wild parties participated in by naval and military officers and enlisted men of late. A few days ago, when I asked Secretary of Navy Frank Knox about such alleged happenings, he said, 'Certainly not when I was there.'

"Immense quantities, comparatively, of American whisky, rum, etc., are sent to Hawaii and largely consumed by the relatively small number of our countrymen there; the Distilled Spirits Institute at Washington has courteously supplied me with its official reports showing that more than 350,000 gallons of ardent spirits were sent to that limited market in 1940. This partially indicates the alcoholization prevailing in the American Army (and Navy when ashore) as well as among civilians, in addition to the great quantities of poisonous bootleg and native drinks purveyed.

Six Bills Pending

"Increasing public indignation against the arrogant liquor traffic is shown today by six major prohibitory or regulatory bills as now pending in Congress, not only for wartime but permanent prohibition. Taking first place as a means for national defense is the measure introduced by the late Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas to protect our soldiers and sailors from disease and drunkenness.

"This measure is now sponsored by Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D) of Colorado, who says he 'placed it, after a hard fight (in the Senate Military Affairs Committee) on the Senate calendar for passage. At the first favorable opportunity, we expect to bring it up for final passage,' as reported in the Congressional Record. Reform forces are pressing for an early vote. This Sheppard-Johnson bill is giving the powerful liquor lobby at Washington deep concern.

"Passage of the Sheppard enabling bill (Joint Senate Resolution No. 21) would bring in national prohibition at once if adopted by a bare majority vote in Congress; where it could be passed over the Presidential veto, if exercised. It is thus much simpler than the previous Eighteenth Prohibition Amendment, and would have a greater prospect of enforcement by the present sweeping change in public sentiment.

Radio Liquor Ads

"Intrusion of family life by offensive liquor announcements give hope of passage for the Johnson Senate bill against radio advertising; and the same safeguard against the invasion of the home applies to the Capper bill against interstate circulation of general liquor publicity.

"Representative Jennings Randolph (D) of West Virginia, Chairman of the District of Columbia House Committee, introduced bill HR-4194 for 'scientific tests to determine degree of intoxication of motor vehicle operators in the District of Columbia.' As nearly 35,000 people in the country were slain last year by auto accidents (largely caused by liquor) this bill has good prospects of passage by pressure from an aroused public.

"Washington as 'the wettest city in America' is long overdue for reform, and hence the Guyer House bill carries some promise of passage. Congressman Randolph informs me that hearings on this dry bill will be held by William T. Schulte, Chairman of the District Subcommittee on Public Health. Capital temperance forces are being rallied for these hearings in the near future. People having the welfare of the country at heart should write their Congressmen for support of such of the foregoing measures as may affect them.

"Following the lead of Washington as the sounding board of the nation, increased dry activities are now in evidence throughout the country."

Vultee Dive Bomber Called Best in World

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 3 (AP)—The Vultee Vengeance dive bomber is being produced at the Nashville plant of Vultee Aircraft, Inc., plant officials announced yesterday.

Withholding the finer secrets of the bomber, officials described the craft as superior to any dive bomber in the air, including the German Stuka.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

'Dames' Plan Talk on Dance At Harvard

The Harvard Dames, a group of about 150 wives, mothers, and sisters of Harvard students and Fellows, will hold their next meeting in Philips Brooks House, Harvard Yard, on Thursday, Jan. 8 at 3 o'clock.

The program arranged for the day by Mrs. Thomas Seymour of Kansas, program chairman, will be a lecture and demonstration on the dance by Russell Curry of Arlington. Refreshments will be served afterward.

The Harvard Dames were originally founded to draw into a friendly group those women whose husbands or brothers or sons were studying at Harvard and who were strangers to Cambridge. Because many of the women are eager to see as much of New England as they can during their stay here, the club has an excursion committee which arranges for trips around historical Boston and Cambridge, usually about two a month. There is a music group which meets regularly to listen to and study good music, and beginning with the first of this year plans will be made for the club to engage in some kind of specific defense work.

According to the club President, Mrs. Orville Baker of Illinois, the bridge group which up until this past year was a flourishing and lively part of the club, has languished in proportion to the increased interest in war relief work. Recently Miss Nathalie Hays Hammond addressed the club on the subject of civilian defense, and keen interest in the subject has resulted.

The Executive Board of the club is made up of the First Vice-President, Mrs. David A. Lawson, Jr., of New Mexico; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Lester C. Lewis of Massachusetts; Treasurer, Mrs. A. Clayton Meier of Iowa; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. R. Norman Jones of Hungary; Recording Secretary, Mrs. George E. Moore of Missouri, and the President, Mrs. Baker.

Wide World

Mrs. James Bryant Conant

Wife of the President of Harvard University, who heads the Advisory Board of the Harvard Dames.

Club Federation In State Meeting

The midwinter meeting of the Massachusetts Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs is being held today and tomorrow at the Hotel Bancroft, Worcester.

This afternoon the Advisory Council held its meetings, as did the District Committees under the leadership of Dr. K. Frances Scott of Northampton, General Chairman.

A banquet is scheduled for tonight and will honor the Past Presidents of the Federation.

Tomorrow morning a parliamentary law class will precede the Board meeting. Miss Viola C. Manseau of New Bedford, State Chairman, will preside. The Worcester club is acting as hostess.

'Conferences' Topic for Women's Clubs

The January club institute of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs will convene on Jan. 8 at 10:30 a. m. in the Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, Boston, with Mrs. Harold R. Moulton, Western Vice-Chairman, presiding.

The forum discussion will be on the subject of "Conferences." Mrs. Fred W. Fisher, Seventh District Director, will present ideas for a departmental conference, and other suggestions will be considered for district and legislative conferences. Mrs. Henry Webster, President of the Sudbury Woman's Club, will talk on the benefits of conferences to individual clubs.

Departmental activities will be presented by Mrs. Clifford L. Hubbard, chairman of Art; Mrs. William R. Walsh, chairman of Motion Pictures; Mrs. William G. Darrow, chairman of Preservation of Antiques; Mrs. J. Stanley Pratt, chairman of Industry; Mrs. Merton B. Dexter, chairman of Social Welfare; Mrs. Walter H. Woods, chairman of War Relief; and Mrs. George E. Pruden, chairman of subscriptions for Topics.

Mrs. Raymond Calpin will give a lesson in parliamentary procedure, and a question and answer period will close the day's work.

Big Ticket Call For Coming Opera

Opening of the Philadelphia Opera Company in Boston, scheduled for Wednesday evening, Jan. 7, at the Boston Opera House has stirred the interest of hundreds of local opera goers.

Sponsors of the five all-English performances to be given by the company are headed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. Other patrons include Mr. and Mrs George Harold Edgell, Miss Isabella Grandin, Miss Natalie Hays Hammond, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, Mrs. Timothee Adamowski, Edward Ballantine, Mr. and Mrs. Sargent Collier, Mrs. Edwin S. Webster, Mrs. Robert Treat Paine, Nathaniel Saltonstall and Mrs. Edward Thaw.

The many reservations pouring in to the Boston headquarters in the Pierce Building indicate an enthusiastic welcome to a new idea, successfully tried out in a number of other cities.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Jan. 5

12:45 . WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Program
For Sunday, Jan. 4

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

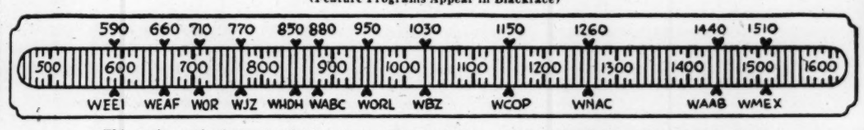
Keller

Garment Workers' Group Volunteers

Leaders of the garment union and their employees have agreed to contribute time and facilities of their manufacturing plants to producing garments for the Boston Red Cross. The representative leaders of the union and Red Cross who signed are (seated, left to right): Philip Kramer, Manager of International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; William E. Chamberlain, American Red Cross, Boston Metropolitan Chapter, and Miss Harriet A. Robeson, Chairman of the Volunteer Special Services of the Red Cross. (Standing, left to right): David L. Rosenberg, committeeman representing the ready-to-wear section of the women's garment industry; Edward N. Marcus, Chairman; Miss Helen Cabot, Chairman, volunteer war garments, Red Cross, and Laurence H. Richmond, Executive Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce for the garment industry.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
12:00	**Theater of Today:**	News; "Man on the	"Musical Roundup"	Student Radio Club.....	"Rhythm Revue"; Sports
12:15	**Heather Angel**	Farm"	Walter Kidder, songs...	Student Radio Club.....	Town Crier .....
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	"Call to Youth"	"Italian Melodies"	Francine, popular music
12:45	wood": drama	Hour: speakers; orch...	Matinee in Rhythm.....	"Italian Melodies"	**'Monitor Views the News'**
1:00	News	Farm and Home Hour...	News Service	Dept. of Agriculture....	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15	Radio Bulletin	Farm and Home Hour...	George and Dixie, songs	Chick Mauthe's Orch....	Vivienne Cameron ...
1:30	Science Adventures..	"What's on the Air"....	Hits and Bits.....	Network Orchestra	Ann Bromberg, soprano..
1:45	Juan Arvizu, songs..	War News	Dance Orchestra	Network Orchestra	Short Story Editor.....
2:00	News; Of Men and	**Metropolitan Opera:**	Oklahoma City Univer-	Dance Orchestra	Military Marches .....
2:15	Books; guest	**Donizetti's**	sity A Capella Choir...	Dance Orchestra	Military Marches .....
2:30	Brush Creek Follies	**D'Amore," with Bidu**	Band Parade	RAF Graduation	Nancy Mace, soprano..
2:45	Brush Creek Follies	**Sayao; Bruno Landi;**	East-West All-Star foot-	RAF Graduation	Five Star News.....
3:00	Country Journal ..	**Francesco Valentino;**	ball game	Dance Time	Sports Results .....
3:15	Country Journal ..	**Salvatore Baccaloni;**	East-West All-Star foot-	Dance Time	Sports Results .....
3:30	United We Stand...	**Mona Paulee; Ettore**	ball game	Concert Album	Sports Results .....
3:45	United We Stand..	**Panizza, conductor**	East-West All-Star foot-	Concert Album	Sports Results .....
4:00	Matinee at Meadow-	**Metropolitan Opera:**	ball game	Network Orchestra	Sports Results .....
4:15	brook	**Donizetti's "Elisir**	East-West All-Star foot-	Network Orchestra	Sports Results .....
4:30	News; Matinee at	**D'Amore"**	ball game	Pan Americana	Jay Burnett, songs....
4:45	Meadow brook	**Metropolitan Opera**	East-West All-Star foot-	Pan Americana	Melody Mirror .....
5:00	**Cleveland Symphony**	Glenn Miller's Serenade	ball game	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror .....
5:15	**Orchestra; Artur**	Glenn Miller's Serenade	East-West football game	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror .....
5:30	**Rodzinski, con-**	Glenn Miller's Serenade	Dramatic sketch	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror .....
5:45	**ductor**	Glenn Miller's Serenade	Dramatic sketch	Sports Matinee	Five Star News.....
6:00	News comments	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Dinner Concert	Defense: Dance Time....
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs....	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Town Crier .....
6:30	Elmer Davis	Sports Digest; Defense..	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	**The World Today** ..	News Review	Dramatization	Memory Lane	Sports reports .....
7:00	**'People's Platform':**	Message of Israel.....	"Quiz of Two Cities"...	News Commentator	Dance Orchestra .....
7:15	**informal discussion**	Message of Israel.....	"Quiz of Two Cities"...	It's Dance Time; Sports.	Five Star News.....
7:30	Jobs for Defense....	Little Ol' Hollywood....	Grand Ole Opry.....	"Confidentially Yours" .	Dance Music .....
7:45	Jobs for Defense....	Little Ol' Hollywood....	Grand Ole Opry.....	"Inside of Sports".....	Circle C Ranch Boys....
8:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"The Green Hornet":	Knickerbocker Playhouse	Johnny Messner's Orch..	Christian Refugees ....
8:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	drama	Knickerbocker Playhouse	Johnny Messner's Orch..	Gay Nineties Revue....
8:30	"Hobby Lobby"; D.	Ted Steele; variety pro-	"Truth or Consequences":	Basil O'Connor	Les Sweetland, songs...
8:45	Elman, m. c.; News	gram	quiz program	News Service	E. Coopersmith, piano..
9:00	"Your Hit Parade":	Frontline Headlines	National Barn Dance:	**Chicago Theater: Op-**	Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Lionel Hampton's Orch..	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	**eretta, "Eileen"; Marion**	cal Album .....
9:30	Orch.; vocalists..	Rochester Civic Orch.;	Hotshots; Glen Welty's	**Claire; Jan Peerce;**	Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	G. Fraser Harrison, con.	Orchestra	**orchestra**	cal Album .....
10:00	Serenade"; music ,	Hemisphere Revue: va-	Sports; Newsreel	Cedric Foster, News.....	Five Star News.....
10:15	**Frances Perkins** ..	riety program	Male Quartet	Dance Orchestra	Guy Lombardo: records.
10:30	Olga Coehlo, songs..	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	Dramatic Sketch	Dance Orchestra	U. S. Marine Band....
10:45	News; Sports	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	Dramatic Sketch	Don Bovay, songs.....	Charlie Barnett's Orch..
11:00	Talk; Dance	News; Music	News Service	Air-Raid Talk; Pianists.	Dance Orchestra .....
11:15	Time; Howard	Paul Whiteman's Orch...	Local News; Quartet...	Frankie Masters' Orch..	The Alpineers .....
11:30	Jones' Or.; Vaughn	Val Olman's Orchestra..	"Riverboat Revels"; Pete	Rodeo: vocalists; come-	"Day's End"; music...
11:45	Monroe's Orchestra	Val Olman's Orchestra..	Brescia's Orchestra ...	dians; Stu Wilson, m. c	"Day's End"; news....

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
8:00	News; Louise Wil-	European News; Music...	European News; Organ	Radio Carollers	.....
8:15	cher, organist	Piano Trio	Recital	Radio Carollers	.....
8:30	"Uncle Elmer's Song	News Service	Petite Musicale	"Melody Market"	.....
8:45	Circle"	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	"Melody Market"	.....
9:00	**The World Today**..	"European Situation"	News Roundup	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Orchestral program ....
9:15	"From the Organ	"Coast to Coast on a	"Deep River Boys"...	nade"	Religious Service .....
9:30	Loft," J. Mattfeld	Bus"; children's pro-	"Words and Music"...	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious Service .....
9:45	Gypsy Caravan	gram	"Words and Music"...	nade"	Religious Service .....
10:00	Church of the Air.	"Musical Millwheel"...	Uncle Bob: children's	Musical Album	Religious Service .....
10:15	Church of the Air.	"Fantasy in Melody"...	program	Musical Album	"Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan.	"Southernaires"; quartet	"Thrills and Romance".	Musical Album	Manner"
10:45	Wings Over Jordan.	"Southernaires"; quartet	Vin and Vilma, songs...	Tremont Temple Baptist	**Service From The**
11:00	News; Vera Brod-	News; Musicale	Temple Israel Services..	Church Service	**Mother Church, The**
11:15	sky, pianist	Piano Duo	Temple Israel Services..	Tremont Temple Baptist	**First Church of Christ,**
11:30	Trinity Church	Revue in Miniature....	Temple Israel Services..	Church Service	**Scientist, in Boston,**
11:45	Trinity Church	Joseph Bonnet, organist	Temple Israel Services..	Tremont Temple Service	**Massachusetts** .....
12:00	News Service	**Foreign Policy Talks**..	News Service	Student Radio Club.....	Five Star News.....
12:15	Piano Parade	**"I'm an American"**	"Tone Tapestries"	Student Radio Club.....	"Music in Romance"
12:30	Salt Lake City	**Music Hall: Symphony**	Emma Otero, soprano; H.	"Italian Melodies"	WMEX Drama Shop: "A
12:45	Tabernacle Choir	**Orchestra; soloists**	L. Spitalny's Orchestra	"Italian Melodies"	World in Fantasy"...
1:00	Beacon St. Window	**Music Hall: Symphony**	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour: Ruby
1:15	Phil Saltman, piano	**Orchestra; soloists**	Religious program	"Castles in the Air"....	Ossofsky's Orchestra
1:30	Invitation to Learn-	Newsroom of the Air....	"The World Is Yours";	"This Is Fort Dix".....	and Morris Goldberg,
1:45	ing: speakers	Allen Roth's Symphony	dramatization	**Professional Bowl foot-**	baritone .....
2:00	Spirit of '42	**Great Plays**	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	**ball game: Chicago**	Question-Answer Period.
2:15	Spirit of '42	**Great Plays**	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	**Bears-All Stars**	Songs of the Range..
2:30	**The World Today**..	**Great Plays**	**Round Table Discussion**	**Professional Bowl foot-**	**Christian Science Pro-**
2:45	**The World Today**..	**Great Plays**	**Round Table Discussion**	**ball game: Chicago**	**gram: talk; music**.....
3:00	New York Philhar-	**"Wake Up, America"**	"Chats About Dogs"; sk.	**Bears-All Stars**	Zelma Larsson's Music..
3:15	**monic Symphony,**	**"Wake Up, America"**	**Anthony Eden**	**Professional Bowl foot-**	Zelma Larsson's Music..
3:30	**Dimitri Mitropo-**	**"Wake Up, America"**	"Listen, America"	**ball game: Chicago**	Zelma Larsson's Music..
3:45	**lous, conductor** ...	**"Wake Up, America"**	"Listen, America"	**Bears-All Stars**	Zelma Larsson's Music..
4:00	New York Philhar-	News; Mastersingers	H. V. Kaltenborn	**Chicago Bears-All Stars.**	Religious Program .....
4:15	**monic Symphony**	Tony Wons	Moment Musicale	**football game**	Religious Program .....
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz	N. Y. A. Orchestra; Alex-	"The Shadow"; drama..	"Defense Varieties";	Al Rawley's Wild Azaleas
4:45	Or.; Jane Froman.	ander Thiede, conductor	"The Shadow"; drama..	speakers; orchestra ...	Al Rawley's Wild Azaleas
5:00	**Family Hour: G.**	Moylan Sisters, songs...	**Metropolitan Auditions:**	Serenade; orchestra; vo-	Religious Program .....
5:15	**Swarthout; Ross**	Olivio Santora, yodeler.	**soloists; talks; orch.**	calists	Religious Program .....
5:30	**Graham; chorus** ..	Wheeling Steelmakers:	Comedy Drama	Young People's Church	Religious Program .....
5:45	Wm. Shirer's News.	variety show	Comedy Drama	of the Air: speaker....	Religious Program .....
6:00	**Theater: William**	"Barrel of Fun": variety	Clotilda Zappala, so-	"Double or Nothing":	News; Music .....
6:15	**L. Powell: drama.**	show; C. Bruggles, m. c.	prano; violin and organ	guest, Frank Forrence	Religious Program .....
6:30	"Melody Ranch":	News Commentators	News Service	"Adventures of Bulldog	Religious Program .....
6:45	Gene Autry; Music.	**Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt**.	Popular Music	Drummond": drama	Religious Program .....
7:00	Dramatizations	National Vespers	Jack Benny, M. Living-	Religious program	"Uncle Bill," talk.....
7:15	Press News	National Vespers	stone, "Rochester"; or,	Religious program	"Uncle Bill," talk.....
7:30	**Guild Theater:**	Captain Flagg and	"Bandwagon"; Charlie	"The Americas Speak":	Central Baptist Church
7:45	**"High Sierra"**	Sergeant Quirt	Spivak's Orchestra	Rotary International ..	of Quincy: Rev. Frank
8:00	**Helen Hayes: Thea-**	Religious Program	**Edgar Bergen; guest**	**American Forum of the**	C. Hageman .....
8:15	**ter: "The Outsider"**	Religious Program	**comedy: orchestra** ..	**Air**	Central Baptist Church.
8:30	Crime drama and	Inner Sanctum Mystery:	**"One Man's Family";**	**American Forum of Air.**	Classical Album .....
8:45	jury; Elmer Davis	dramatic sketch	**dramatic sketch**	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Classical Album .....
9:00	**Sunday Evening**	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	George Harris' Orchestra
9:15	**Hour: Sir Thomas**	"The Parker Family"...	Round": musicale	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	George Harris' Orchestra
9:30	**Beecham, cond.;**	"Dear John"; drama...	American Album of Fa-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	We Believe In Our Com-
9:45	**Leonard Warren**..	Dinah Shore, songs; or.	millar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	munity .....
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour": John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	Colonial News	Lud Gluskin's Orchestra
10:15	It"; quiz program.	J. Anthony, director..	Orchestra	Invitation to the Waltz.	Lud Gluskin's Orchestra
10:30	News; Defense	"Good Will Hour": John	'Sherlock Holmes': Basil	**"Keep 'Em Rolling";**	Five Star News.....
10:45	J. Sears Presents..	J. Anthony, director..	Rathbone; Nigel Bruce.	**variety program**	U. S. Army Recruiting...
11:00	Headlines, Bylines .	News; Music	News Service	Recorded News	Dance Orchestra .....
11:15	Columbia Workshop	Music You Want.....	Local news; Music.....	Dance Orchestra	Dance Orchestra .....
11:30	Columbia Workshop	Music You Want.....	"Author's Playhouse";	'Answering You': British	Day's End: Music.....
11:45	Johnny Long's Or..	Music You Want.....	dramatization	Govt. Official Program.	Day's End; News.....

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
11:00	Popular Music	Home Forum talk.....	"Mary Marlin": sketch..	**Inauguration of Mayor**	Musical Program .....
11:15	'Man I Married': sk.	Defense; Music; News...	"Right to Happiness"..	**Tobin of Boston**.....	"Letter-Quest" .....
11:30	"Bright Horizons" ..	Band; News; K. Ivers...	"The Bartons": sketch...	Melody Strings	Al Perry's Surf Riders..
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Music; Cowboy songs....	"David Harum": sketch.	**Opening Second Session**	Five Star News.....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk....	News Hum and Strum....	"Gene and Glenn".....	**gress**	Rhythm Revue; Sports..
12:15	"Big Sister"; sk....	"Judy and Jane".....	Organ Recital	**of Seventy-seventh Con-**	Town Crier .....
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	"Italian Melodies"	Popular Music .....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"...	Home Hour: Walter	Radio Playhouse: drama	"Italian Melodies"	**'Monitor Views the News'**
1:00	"Life Beautiful" ...	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	"I'll Find My Way".....	Musical Mailbox .....
1:15	Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News.	Musical Roundup	"Government Girl"	Musical Mailbox .....
1:30	Vic and Sade: sk..	"What's on the Air"....	Marjorie Mills Hour....	"Front Page Farrell"...	Organ Recital: songs..
1:45	"Road of Life".....	War News	Marjorie Mills Hour....	Chuck Fletcher's Orch...	Dramatic sketches .....
2:00	Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"Light of the World"...	Cedric Foster, news.....	Military Marches .....
2:15	Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"The Mystery Man"	Colonial Orchestra	Military Marches .....
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	Rakov's Orchestra	"Valiant Lady": drama...	United States Naval	Organ; soloist .....
2:45	'Kate Hopkins': sk.	Rakov's Orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter".....	Academy Band	Five Star News.....
3:00	Swing Time	"Orphans of Divorce"...	"Against the Storm"...	"Mutual Goes Calling"...	Sports and Music.....
3:15	Del Castillo, organ..	"Honeymoon Hill": sk...	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	"Mutual Goes Calling"...	Sports and Music.....
3:30	News; Snapshots ..	"John's Other Wife".....	"Pepper Young's Family"	Lester Huff, organist	Sports and Music.....
3:45	"Home Planning" ..	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	"It's Dance Time"	Sports and Music.....
4:00	Musical Camera:	Arthur Tracy, songs....	"Backstage Wife".....	Presentation of Plaque	Sports and Music.....
4:15	Concert Orchestra.	Club Matinee: variety...	"Stella Dallas": drama...	by YD Vets	Sports and Music.....
4:30	Landt Trio	Club Matinee: variety...	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Sports Matinee	Organ Recital .....
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News....	"Young Widder Brown"...	Boake Carter, News.....	"Melody Mirror".....
5:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries'.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15	"The Goldbergs" ..	"Little Orphan Annie"...	"Portia Faces Life"...	Shafter Parker's Orch...	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30	"The O'Neills"	"Superman": sketch	"We, the Abbotts".....	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45	Scattergood Baines..	"Tom Mix": sketch.....	Musical Roundup	'Capt. Midnight': drama	Five Star News; Pol. talk
6:00	Edwin C. Hill: news	Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Dinner Concert	Defense: Dance Time....
6:15	**Hedda Hopper**	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	'Dinner Concert; Talk ..	Town Crier .....
6:30	**Treasury of Song**...	Sports Digest; Music...	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	**The World Today**..	Lowell Thomas, news....	Musical Rendezvous	Memory Lane	Sports program .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	Wheeler - Ladd; Herbert	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	Dance Orchestra .....
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs..	Marshall; music	News of the World.....	"Here's Morgan"	Five Star News.....
7:30	"Blondie": comedy	"Cavalcade of America";	Dance Orchestra	"Lone Ranger": sketch.	Dance Music .....
7:45	serial drama	**historical drama**	Walter Kidder, songs...	"Lone Ranger": sketch.	State House Topics.....
8:00	"Vox Pop": quiz....	"I Love a Mystery".....	**James Melton; Francia**	"Sizing Up the News"..	Jerome Kern's Melodies..
8:15	"Vox Pop": quiz....	"I Love a Mystery".....	White; orchestra	Round-table discussion..	Jerome Kern's Melodies..
8:30	"Gay Nineties Re-	"True or False": quiz..	**Richard Crooks; Alfred**	"A Boy, a Girl, a Band"	Music of Jan Garber...
8:45	vue": Elmer Davis	"True or False": quiz..	**Wallenstein's Orchestra**	"A Boy, a Girl, a Band"	The Alpineers .....
9:00	Radio Theater:	Front Line Headlines...	"Doctor I. Q.": quiz	Gabriel Heatter, news..	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	**'Smilin' Through';**	Lionel Hampton's Orch..	program	News Service	cal Album" .....
9:30	**Jeanette MacDon-**	**For America We Sing**...	"That Brewster Boy":	Paul Schubert, news ...	Classical Album .....
9:45	**ald, Gene Raymond**	**For America We Sing**...	dramatic serial	Kaye Brinker	Classical Album .....
10:00	**Orson Welles' Mer-**	"Merry-Go-Round".....	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	**Raymond Gram Swing**..	Five Star News.....
10:15	**cury Theater**	"Merry-Go-Round".....	vocalists; chorus	Kay Kyser's Orchestra..	Dance Orchestra .....
10:30	Civil'n Defense Pgm	News Commentators	Gypsy Fiddles	Jerry Wayne, songs....	Dance Orchestra .....
10:45	News; Sports	"A to Z in Novelty".....	Gypsy Fiddles	Music That Endures....	Dance Orchestra .....
11:00	News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Les Brown's Orchestra..	Al Goodman's Orch....
11:15	**E. B. Rideout; Mas-**	"Music You Want".....	Local news; Music.....	Les Brown's Orchestra..	Guy Lombardo's Orch..
11:30	ter Works of Mu-	"Music You Want".....	The Rhythmaires	'Radio Newsreel': Arthur	"Day's End" .....
11:45	sic; Lombardo's Or.	"Music You Want".....	The Rhythmainer	Mann: recorded	"Day's End"; News.....

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Events Scheduled Next Week In Women's Clubs Circles

Monday

Brighthelmstone Club—Gentlemen's Night, double quartet from Boston University, reader, and dancers. Clubhouse, 541 Cambridge Street, Allston, 8 p. m.

Milton Woman's Club—Business meeting. Second current events lecture in series by Eunice Harriet Avery, followed by question period. Clubhouse, 2:15 p. m.

Waltham Junior Woman's Club—Regular meeting, subject "Home Decorating." Speaker, Clendening Smith, interior decorator. Frances Doore, chairman. At home of Dorothy Joslyn, 249 Lowell Street.

Watertown Woman's Club—Business meeting. Refreshments at 1:15. Program consists of talk on astrology. Mrs. James Grower, chairman. Unitarian Parish House, Summer and Church Streets.

Daughters of 1812—To observe fiftieth anniversary of national society. Foodcraft Shop, 711 Boylston Street, Boston, 2:15 p. m.

Winchester Fortnightly Literature Class—Discussion of Venezuela and Colombia. Fortnightly Hall, 2 p. m.

Women's Republican Club—First lecture in Canteen Course, at the clubhouse, 46 Beacon Street, Boston, 2 p. m. First lecture in Air-Raid Precaution course at 7 p. m.

Ipswich Woman's Club—Lecture by Srimati Gayatri and interpretative dancing by Sumita Devi will be program of meeting at 2:45 o'clock. Also Blanche Burke, soprano. Mrs. Edson E. Cooper, hostess.

West Medford Woman's Club—Education Day. Helene Boll to speak on "Charm Through Speech." Business meeting and refreshments. Community Hall, 22 Harvard Avenue.

Milton Woman's Club—Second in series of current events lectures by Eunice Harriet Avery. Clubhouse, Reedsdale Road, 2:15 p. m. Mrs. Alfred Beck, Jr., hostess. Mrs. Frank Lane in charge of guest tickets.

Tuesday

Milton Junior Woman's Club—Regular meeting, with program. Miss Livezy; motion pictures. Milton Woman's Club House, 8 p. m.

Newtonville Woman's Club—Club Day. Color movies of Maya life in Guatemala, presented by Hoyland Bettinger. Clubhouse, 64 Washington Park, 2:30 p. m.

Old and New Club of Malden—Regular meeting. "Looking Out from Washington," by Seth Rogers Brooks, D. D. Legion Hall, 368 Pleasant Street, 2 p. m.

Philergians of Braintree—Regular meeting. Program includes solo drama by Mary Beatrice Hall, 2 o'clock.

Professional Women's Club—Lawyers' evening. Chairman, Judge Emma Fall Schofield. Georgian Room, Hotel Statler, 8 o'clock.

Wollaston Woman's Club—Regular meeting. Subject: Drama, "Personalities in the Theater," by Viola Gordon Munroe. Legion Post Building, Beale Street, 2 p. m.

Women's City Club of Boston—Recitations and songs in French, by Mlle. Germaine Arosa. Refreshment hour, 10:30 to 11 a. m. Clubhouse, 40 Beacon Street.

Canadian Club Woman's Auxiliary—To meet with Mrs. Boyd F. Bowles Parliamentary Law Class at 12 o'clock, Y. W. C. A., Clarendon Street, Boston. Refreshment hour, business meeting, and program follow.

Women's Symphony Orchestra—Concert at Jordan Hall, 8:30 p. m.

Newton Highlands Woman's Club—Meeting in Parish House, Congregational Church, Newton Highlands. Lecture on interior decoration, illustrated with fabrics and accessories. Display of pencil sketches in Art Corner, by Mrs. Joseph H. de Vicq, 2:30 p. m.

Manuscript Club of Boston—Executive Board meeting 1:15 p. m. Regular study groups 2 o'clock. Meeting addressed by Octavia Roberts Corneau on "Writing for the Small Town Newspaper," 3 o'clock. Hotel Vendome.

Community Club of Canton—Guest Night. Evangelical Congregational Church, 8 o'clock. Prof. S. Ralph Harlow on "Glimpses of India and Greece." Quartet music and refreshments.

Wednesday

Newburyport Woman's Club—Presidents' Day. The Allison Sisters present "The Ladies of Godey's Book." Mrs. Willis F. Atkinson, Chairman. Hostess at refreshments, Mrs. George E. Cooper, 2:45 p. m.

Wellesley Hills Woman's Club—Regular meeting. Talk by George Dangerfield, graduate of Oxford University, on "Today's Best Sellers and Why." Exhibit of painted furniture. Hostesses, Mrs. Gordon Bucknam, Mrs. Earle Palmer Williams, Maugus Club, 2:30 p. m. Dessert and refreshment hour, 1:30.

Women's City Club of Boston—Bridge tea, 2 to 4 p. m. Chairman, Mrs. Oliver Andrews.

Doll Collectors of America—Meeting and round table discussion of unusual mechanical toys. Harrison Gray Otis House, 141 Cambridge Street, Boston, 2 p. m.

Women's Republican Club—Luncheon to Mrs. Preston Davie, sponsored by club's Defense Committee, 1 o'clock.

Old Colony Club—Afternoon meeting at home of Mrs. Carrie F. Farrar, 302 Summit Avenue, Brighton. Motion picture, "The Challenge." Speaker, Mrs. Soderberg, followed by a quiz program conducted by Mrs. Mildred T. Sanborn. Refreshments.

Thursday

Boston Parliamentary Law Club—Subject of meeting, "Previous Question." 2 p. m.

Daughters of Massachusetts—Speaker, Dr. David Lewis, "Health in a Changing World," followed by question period. Hotel Lenox, 2 p. m.

Greenwood Woman's Club—Regular meeting. Program features Theodore Woodland, pianist. Chairman of hostesses is Mrs John Findlay, Jr. Clubhouse, 2 p. m.

State Federation of Women's Clubs—Club institute, Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, Boston, 10:30 a. m.

Quincy Junior Women's Club—Mother and Daughter banquet. Stephen M. Cote, cosmetician, to talk on "Many Helpful Aids to Beauty."

Women's City Club of Boston—Dinner for Prof. Frederick K. Morris, who will lecture on "The Buried Cities of the World," showing colored slides. Dinner at 7:00 p. m. 40 Beacon Street.

Melrose Woman's Club—Meeting in charge of international relations committee, Mrs. Max Ulin, guest speaker. At home of Mrs Kenneth Hill, 62 Norman Road, 10 a. m.

Woburn Woman's Club Garden Group—Color motion pictures on the care of

New England Fishermen Oppose Bill to Make All Safety Devices Mandatory

Display Units To Exhibit War Fund Meaning

Individually designed by some of Boston's outstanding artists, architects and model makers, more than 50 display units for the Greater Boston United War Fund campaign will be placed on public exhibition Jan. 5 at the Junior League, Zero Marlboro Street, Boston.

The units depict in miniature the activities of many of the social service agencies and hospitals which will benefit from the $7,600,000 campaign, to be conducted jointly by the American Red Cross, the Community Fund, the local Soldiers and Sailors Committee and the United Service Organizations.

The units represent perhaps the most unusual features ever inaugurated for a charitable fund to show the public exactly how each dollar contributed is used. Many hours of labor went into the building of the models. Some took six months to construct.

While many were constructed by skilled professional men who generously devoted their talents and time, others were built by volunteer craftsmen in the workshops of the respective agencies represented by the units.

The units are all the same size but the style of design and the subjects depicted vary widely. The attention to detail in some of the more intricate designs is remarkable. Many are electrically wired for both motion and lighting effect.

Four of the units came from the Department of Architecture of the Harvard Graduate School of Design and were individually designed by Prof Henry A. Frost and Associate Professors Marcel M. Breuer, Walter F. Bogner and G. Holmes Perkins. Others were contributed by Charles J. Connick, America's foremost designer of stained glass; Theodore B. Pitman of Cambridge, nationally prominent model-maker; Nathaniel Saltonstall of the architectural firm of Putnam, Cox and Saltonstall; Chester Lindsey Churchill of Boston; Sydney Strickland and Clifford Allbright of Boston; Edward Newbegin of Boston, Martha Sabine of Brookline; John Coolidge, Jr., of Milton; Royal Barry Wills of Boston; and Miss Ruth Perkins of Boston.

Following the public exhibition Jan. 5, which may be visited by anyone between the hours of 10 a. m. and 5 p. m., the units will be placed on display for two weeks at various business houses, stores, banks, and other vantage places in cities and towns of Greater Boston. At the end of this period they will be brought back to downtown Boston for display during the actual campaign.

Mrs. Moses F. Carr of Cambridge is chairman of the window display committee, assisted by Mrs. Howard Turner of Cambridge, Mrs. Leon M. Little of Chestnut Hill, Mrs. Walter Fernald of Cambridge, Mrs. Luther M. Ferguson of Boston and Mrs. A. William Reggio of Brookline.

Model Reflects 'Home' Aided by Fund

The addition of a bookcase to the miniature display picturing a scene at the Massachusetts Home, a member of the Greater Boston Community Fund, completes the model designed by Nathaniel Saltonstall, Boston architect. The model will be on exhibition with more than 50 other units at the Junior League Clubrooms on Monday.

Bill for Fishermen's Safety Opposed as Hardship to Many

Legislation so drastic that fishermen charge it would force individual or small fishing interests out of business, and which is now pending in Washington, is arousing wide and vigorous protest in practically every fishing hamlet along the New England coast.

The proposed legislation, introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative Thomas A. Flaherty (D) of Massachusetts, would require about every known safety device to be carried by fishing vessels of 15 gross tons or more.

Latest opponent of the proposed legislation is Arthur R. Greenleat, Maine Sea and Shore Fisheries Commissioner, who has received more than 40 letters from fishermen "who violently opposed it," and as a result of which he requested Maine's congressional delegation to examine the proposed bill.

The men believed their own safety should not be legislated as it was entirely their own business, and to equip their craft in the proposed fashion would be a distinct hardship, he said.

Edward H. Cooley, of Boston, Manager of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, said that it would put half the fishermen "on the dock," as small fishermen just could not operate under such conditions.

Bill's Specific Requirements

Requirements of the proposed bill, which has been backed by fishermen's unions, include:

1. Each boat must have a sufficient number of watertight cross bulkheads so built and so placed that the ship shall remain afloat with any one compartment open to the sea.
2. There must be two bilge pumps with at least one so constructed that it may be used for fire protection.
3. At least two ring life buoys must be aboard, and also one life preserver for each person.
4. Lifeboats sufficient to accommodate all persons on board must be carried and these boats are to be equipped with a compass, flares, and rations. They must also be covered with canvas in freezing weather.
5. The boat must be equipped with a radio telephone and first aid kit.
6. Each operator must undergo an examination, physical. oral, and otherwise.
7. A list of all on board must be filed before each trip.
8. The boat must be equipped with at least three line-carrying projectiles and a means to propel them.
9. Hull inspection is required yearly.
10. The Board of Supervising inspectors with approval of the Secretary of Commerce shall establish all necessary regulations required to carry out in the most effective manner all of the provisions of the act.

Opinion It Goes Too Far

Declaring that the fishermen who backed the legislation fail to realize that it would throw many out of work by "squeezing the little fellow out of business," because they could not finance such equipment. Mr. Cooley said that some of the provisions "certainly go too far."

Watertight bulkheads are impossible in many of the old boats, as the hold itself is not strong enough to stand the changes that would be necessary, he said. "The bill would require that bulkheads be placed in the boats so that a ship would remain afloat with any one compartment flooded. I doubt if any boat in this fleet would stay afloat if the engine room alone were filled with water.

"Fishing boats are not passenger or freight ships. They are work ships, designed to withstand the rigors of the sea, and certainly the record of the modern trawler is such that there need be no great alarm over the hazards of the fishing industry," said Mr. Cooley.

Butler Sees World Police Long Vital Need After War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—A warning that the postwar world for years to come would have need of "international police and international firemen" to protect civilization from its gangsters featured the New Year's message of Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University and of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

The first task for free peoples believing in a co-operative world is to win the war, Dr. Butler declared, adding "there is no need talking peace when a murder is being committed in your presence.

"It is immorality which is ruling the world at the moment and inflicting upon civilizaton by far the severest blow which it has ever received," he said yesterday. "Not only are noncombatant humans being killed . . . , but the earnings and savings of civilized nations for centuries are being poured out in wasteful and murderous attacks upon fellowmen. Great cathedrals and churches, noteworthy libraries, museums and art galleries and public buildings of beauty, as well as of great historic importance, are destroyed with as much carelessness as though they were forts and air bases with military value."

Dr. Butler held that public opinion in the United States must understand that "this world will for a long time need its international police and its international firemen in order that the lofty ideals which the friends and expounders of liberty believe may be achieved, will be established and protected.

"Public opinion must fix its eyes on postwar conditions and be prepared to take the leadership which history has put in the hands of the people of the United States to aid the world in doing for itself what the people of the United States and those of the British Commonwealth of Nations found a way to do for themselves.

Dr. Butler, who spoke also at the thirty-third annual holiday luncheon of the Columbia University Alumni Federation, recalled that as long ago as 1933 he had warned the United States Government of Japan's intentions to renounce its treaties with the Western World and turn to conquest.

A representative of the Japanese Diet 8½ years ago, he said, told him that Japan had decided then that "contacts with the West had been harmful and not helpful" and that the Tokyo Government was going to enforce a Monroe Doctrine of Eastern Asia and take over, economically and politically and by force if necessary, China, Siam, the Dutch East Indies, Australia and New Zealand.

"Now instead of being ready with an international police force," Dr. Butler added, "we are under one, and will have to spend billions of dollars in order that our way of life can exist."

Parkhurst Heads Port Board

Richard Parkhurst, of Winchester, who has served as Vice-Chairman and Secretary of the Boston Port Authority since establishment of that Board by the Legislature in 1929, was recently elected Chairman, at a meeting of the Board to succeed Louis E. Kirstein.

Mr. Kirstein was unable to continue in the post of Chairman because of the pressure of other duties, and the Board felt that in the accute requirements of the moment the Chairman of this group should serve full time.

Mr. Kirstein was elected to be Vice-Chairman at today's meeting. He was appointed to the Board by Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols in 1929, and has served as Chairman since 1930. Both Mr. Parkhurst and Mr. Kirstein are serving terms which expire in 1946.

Mr. Parkhurst was originally appointed by Gov. Frank G. Allen. He is a graduate of Dartmouth College, class of 1916. After two years in the United States Naval Reserve, during the World War, he served 10 years in private business, and, since 1929, has given his entire time to the Port Authority.

Other members of the Port Authority are: John F. Fitzgerald, David H. Howie, James J. McCarthy, Francis J. O'Dennell, and Thomas A. Pappas.

Swing and Sweet for Salty Tars

British Sailors Get Phonograph Records

The lonely hours at sea have been lessened somewhat for the officers and men aboard one of Britain's warships now in Boston Harbor by the gift of 40 American phonograph records presented by the British Workshop. Shown with the package of records, the latest in swing and the choicest of classical, are Mrs. Christopher R. Hammersley of the British Consulate in Boston, Surgeon-Lieut. John Aldren, R. N. V. R., and Lieut.-Commander Steven H. Norris, R. N.

Sales Heads Face Defense Problem

Pressure of the defense program upon the production and distribution of civilian goods brings about problems for sales executives, which will be the topic for discussion at the Third New England Sales Management Conference and twentieth Annual Sales Rally, to be held at the Hotel Statler, Boston, Jan. 9 and 10.

Indications point to a larger attendance than the 500 to 600 who previously turned out for these sessions, according to the sponsoring organizations — Sales Managers Club, Executives Club, and Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Under the general theme of "Sales Planning Today—To Meet Tomorrow's Problems," the two-day conference is to explore each vital phase of the tasks immediately facing sales departments. An imposing array of speakers is scheduled.

U. S. Pays $14,000 To Lodge Estate

Federal authorities in Boston have settled the several-months-old tangle regarding the Henry Cabot Lodge estate in Nahant by paying $14,000 to the estate's trustees. The estate was taken by eminent domain more than a year ago.

Attorneys for the estate and the United States Attorney's office have been puzzled for almost a year as to how to pay and whom to pay for the property.

Federal laws prevent payment to a Congressman for anything beyond his salary. As one of the beneficiaries was Massachusetts Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., there was some doubt whether he could legally benefit from the transactions.

Prices and Your Purse: Fewer Stocking Shades

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Jan. 3

Ingenious people who devise such names as "morning glow" and "wild dove" for women's hosiery shades may be out of a job now that the Office of Production Management has asked manufacturers to reduce their color lines because of shortages in certain dyestuffs.

American women now have the choice of more than 100 shades, but since they usually stick to half a dozen the sacrifice won't be so great.

Sugar Shysters

If sugar is going up at the corner grocery, blame the retail store keeper, Price Administrator Leon Henderson advises. The Office of Price Administration has put the lid on sugar prices at raw and wholesale levels, but doesn't want the job of policing at retail stores.

Sweeter Quotas

United States sugar quotas from all the chief producing areas have been raised one-fifth for the coming year to take care of the needs of this country and the Allies. Hawaii and the Philippines are not expected to fill even their old quota. Cuba will be counted on to take up the slack.

No Applesauce?

Here's real wartime thrift. The apple pomace (pulp left after cider-making) shipped to England in large quantities, is used (1) for extracting pectin for preserves; (2) in hospitals; and (3) is fed to the pigs.

Flashlight Favoritism

OPM this week gave highest civilian priorities rating to synthetic formaldehyde resins—that's what flashlights, now needed in great numbers for blackouts, are made of these days.

Priorities Toll

Priorities have now sounded the knell—50 per cent for the next three months, and 100 per cent after that for tinfoil, tin fasteners, band instruments, buttons, doorbell chimes, souvenirs, refrigerator trays, and all sorts of household furnishings.

New Outlook

Tin can curtailment will be next. Look on your grocery shelves and see that one big California canning company has already switched to glass, which makes it easier for the housewife to inspect her purchase.

Rubber by 1947

The Office of Emergency Management is not counting on plentiful rubber again before 1947. By that time a Western Hemisphere rubber industry may be developed that will make the same great contribution to American self-sufficiency that the World War-born domestic dye-industry did.

Engine Enterprise

After the war, the world may travel and food be hauled from here to Timbuktu by American locomotives; Supply Priorites and Allocations Board permission for the construction of new locomotives in the next three months specified that those built for stock "be of a type and size suitable for military or foreign use."

Aid for Farmers

The farmer who wants to put up new barns to store "food for freedom" got a break this week when OPM revised previous orders to provide a "reasonably adequate" supply of bale ties; nails and wire rove. New ratings were also given on farm fachinery that will enable manufacturers to produce approximately 83 per cent of new machinery and about 150 per cent of repair parts based on a 1940 level.

Disappointment

Dealers in rayon waste who saw visions of big new profits when OPM announced that woolen goods and carpets would have to be made hereafter with "fillers," were doomed to disappointment.

A few minutes later Mr. Henderson issued a warning that rayon waste will soon be placed under a price ceiling which "will not reflect recent increases."

Tire Facts

If you have questions on the new tire rules ask your local rationing board. The OPA has a special unit to make interpretations, but these are shot along immediately to all local tire boards through state defense councils.

Save That Burlap

Keep your eye on that burlap trash bag. The Government wants it. Through Lessing J. Rosenwald, Chief of Industrial Conservation, it has asked all Americans to return burlap bags to the source from which they came or to dispose of them through scrap dealers. Burlap was formerly imported from India.

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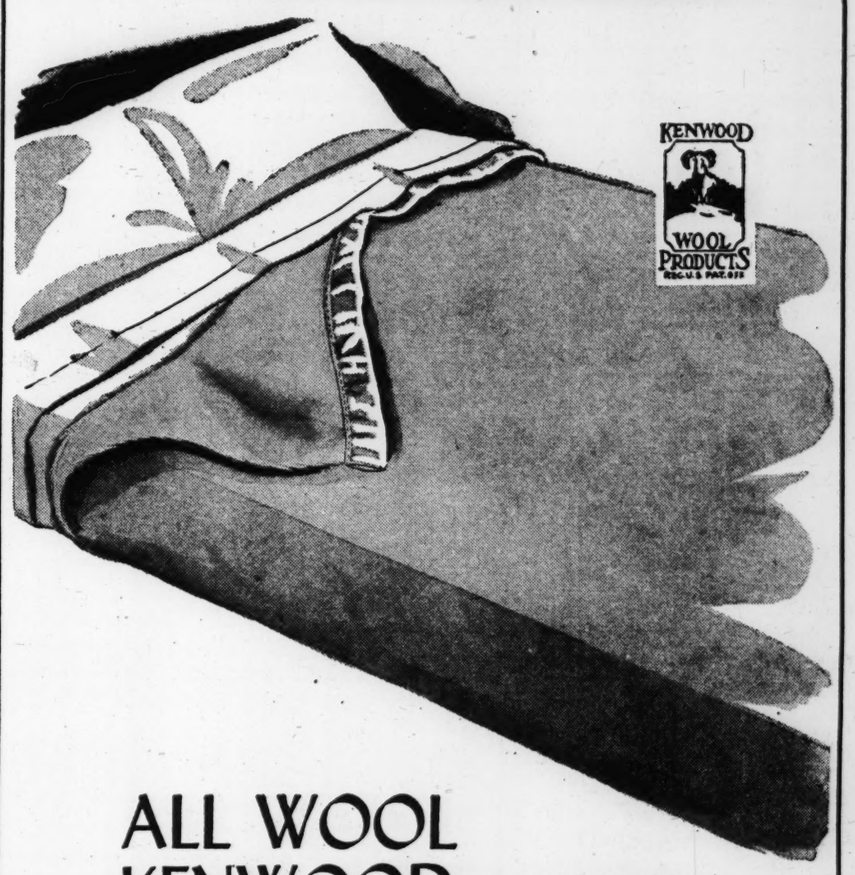

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JANUARY IS JORDAN MONTH IN BOSTON

Canada: Civil Liberties and the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The war is bringing remarkable changes in Canada's social and political economy. For one thing, it has caused anti-war radicals to execute a sudden right-about-face into ardent patriots, demanding an "all-out complete war."

As this was the result of Germany's invasion of Soviet Russia, it was received at first with some reservations. But so long as the effect is good, the Government is inclined to be tolerant over the cause.

In the meantime, despite increasing protests from various quarters, nearly 100 interned Communists remain behind the wires and there are no signs of amending the provisions of the Defense of Canada Regulations that put them there.

Support of Government

To gain first-hand information from "Anti-Fascists"—as members of the outlawed Communist Party of Canada now designate themselves—this correspondent interviewed several of their spokesmen. The first of these was A. A. MacLeod, Editor of "The Canadian Tribune," a weekly newspaper that is considered a "pink" version of the "red" "Clarion" which went underground when Communism was banned.

Mr. MacLeod is tall, dark, and incisive.

"We are 100 per cent behind the Government in this war to save democracy," he asserted. "This is no time for half measures."

"What new measures do you advocate?" he was asked.

"Conscription of manpower for the army and industry. Conscription of wealth. All-out aid to Russia. Landing an army on the invasion coast. Drastic amendments to the Defense of Canada Regulations. Liberation of all interned anti-Fascists and labor leaders."

"Are you confident these internees would subscribe to these policies?" he was asked.

"And why not? Aren't they the most ardent anti-Fascists? They know if Russia is destroyed democracy is doomed. It's very short-sighted and unjust to deprive these men of the opportunity of fighting against the Nazis!"

Aid for Russia Cited

The next evening Mr. MacLeod was chairman of a "Great Public Rally" in Maple Leaf Gardens, Toronto, with the avowed purpose of "Honoring Britain's pledge to Russia" by "supplying Russia's needs." More than $4,000 was collected for the Russian Red Cross.

A. E. Smith, another "progressive" leader, is General Secretary of the National Council for Democratic Rights, a nation-wide movement for "helping the British and Russian people to smash Fascism." There are other ends in view—the freeing of interned Communists and the restoring of the legality and property of the banned Ukrainian Labor Farmer Temple Association to their original owners.

Mr. Smith protested the internment without trial of anti-Fascists and labor leaders, charging the Government with a reactionary policy, dictated by powerful corporations.

"The authority of Parliament has been superseded by the rule of Orders-in-Council," he charged. "The most drastic legislation ever enacted in the history of this country has by this means been embodied in the Defense of Canada Regulations."

He declared that "the result of such persecution has been to create disunity in our country. The ranks of labor are disturbed with fear and suspicion. They see in these arbitrary methods and in the use of anti-labor laws, such as Order-in-Council '7440' (pegging of wages), what seems to be an attempt to destroy the fundamental rights of the trade-union movement.

"Rights" Listed

In order to reinstate democracy on its pre-war footing, the National Council for Democratic Rights enumerates these "rights" as follows:

1. The release of all interned and imprisoned anti-Fascists.
2. The removal of the ban against all anti-Fascist organizations.
3. The return to such bodies and to individuals all property that has been confiscated.
4. The removal of the ban from all anti-Fascist newspapers and periodicals.
5. Guarantees to be given for the protection of trade-union rights.
6. The repeal of Section 21 of the Defense of Canada Regulations and all other sections which restrict the rights of free speech, free assembly, and freedom of organization.

The Government's explanations are that:

1. Until Russia came into the war all Communists were opposing allied defense efforts as an imperialist war, and only since have Communists called it a just war and proclaimed their loyalty to democracy.
2. Defense measures—similar to the British—were enacted to enable authorities to deal with subversive elements as swiftly and yet as justly as possible. While open court trials were out of the question, for obvious reasons, suspects are protected from miscarriage of justice by no less than three tribunals: the Minister of Justice, an Inter-Department Committee and an Advisory Committee (appeal board).
3. Labor leaders have not been interned as a result of legitimate labor activities, as is shown by the fact that neither the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada nor the Canadian Congress of Labor has taken issue with the Government over these arrests. Trade union rights are in no danger.
4. Freedom of speech and assembly has been curtailed only where it is likely to cause disaffection, or is prejudicial to the safety of the State or the efficient prosecution of the war.

Illegal Organizations

Thirty-four organizations have been declared illegal and their property put in the control of a Custodian for the above reasons, under sections 39 and 39A of Defense of Canada Regulations.

The Communists' latest and strongest appeal for reinstatement is contained in a pamphlet entitled "A National Front for Victory," and indorsed by the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Canada as their official statement of policy.

The National Front advocated would appear to be as broad as the Dominion and to include all people who oppose Naziism. Accepted on its face value it constitutes a document of Communist aims and aspirations that might well receive the whole hearted endorsement of every loyal Canadian.

It states: "The Communist Party urges, and will work consistently to bring about, a united effort of the trade union movement and all the forces of the labour-progressive movement, farm organizations, the Canadian Legion, Liberals, Conservatives, and nonpolitical organizations, English and French-Canadians of all classes and parties, in support of the prosecution of the war to defeat Hitler.

"Such a movement will constitute, in fact, a National Front. Such a movement will give loyal support to every measure of the King Government making for increased support to and co-operation with Britain and the United States and for effective aid to the Soviet Union."

While the Government has given no sign of its intention of softening its attitude toward the Communists, the late Minister of Justice, Ernest Lapointe, intimated, shortly before his passing, that the whole subject of social security, including internments, will be reviewed again by Parliament during the winter session.

National Unity

While the United States Government is promptly interning large numbers of nationals of enemy countries in a drive to preserve the complete unity of the nation in its war effort, Canada is still struggling with its problems of unity and its still more intricate problems of civil liberties.

Although the Communists are whole heartedly in favor of the strongest possible war effort against the Nazis, their party is under a ban and many of them are in jail.

At present, Department of Justice authorities have almost unlimited powers over lives and properties of the individual. Questions of giving the individual greater rights of appeal await discussion in Parliament.

Fighters for Freedom

Public Information, Ottawa; Wide World

Canada's Foreign Legions

Above: A bugler at one of the camps where Norwegian troops are trained in Canada. Middle: A sergeant greets new recruits in the army being raised by the Belgian Government in Exile. Below: Soldiers of the Netherlands drill at Stratford, Canada.

Nazis in Grave Plight at Mozhaisk

By the Associated Press

Saturday, Jan. 3

Battered German defenders of Mozhaisk, last Nazi outpost on the Moscow front, today seemed faced with the choice of immediate withdrawal or complete encirclement, after Soviet troops had turned their southern flank by taking Maloyaroslavets, 65 miles southwest of Moscow. Meanwhile, Russian artillery apparently continued to pound the German stronghold in frontal fire.

The capture of Maloyaroslavets, on which the Germans had previously anchored their main spearhead, represents a new 30-mile gain for the broad Soviet offensive south of Moscow which had previously regained Kaluga. It means the clearing of an important railway line and prepares the way, provided the Russians have sufficient reserves of men and materials to follow through, for an enveloping movement on the Smolensk highway, with no strongholds of Nazi resistance intervening south of Vyazma, 140 miles west of Moscow. The relative speed of the advance suggests the Russian use of ski troops, which the Berlin radio now describes as "the invisible menace."

New successes were claimed for the Soviet forces that landed in the eastern Crimea. They were said to have captured 19 additional towns and villages in their pursuit of the retreating enemy.

A special communique broadcast by the Moscow Radio reported more than 15,000 German officers and men were killed in a six-day period of the winter warfare from Dec. 26 through 31.

It was rumored from Sweden that the Germans were building defenses both along the Polish border and in the interior as a precaution. A British observer said, however, that "Poland is still a long way" from the fighting zone.

Russia Moves Industries Nearer and Beyond Urals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KUIBYSHEV, U. S. S. R., Jan. 3—Even if Hitler is chased out of Russia, the eastward evacuation of population and industry from the war zone will have permanent and revolutionizing effects on the Soviet Union's future.

Hundreds of trains loaded with machinery, tools, office furniture, even trucks, cars, carts, and horses steamed eastward toward the Urals and beyond, when the Germans were advancing.

Many of these plants already have been set up and are functioning. Of enterprises transferred in the Volga regions several works have resumed output. Many will be opened in the near future.

The majority of the evacuated plants were transferred to the other side of the Urals. In the Sverdlovsk region and regions to the south, engineering and chemical industries are being assembled. Still more have found new sites in Central and East Siberia like the regions of Krasnoyarsk and Nizhneudinsk.

Hitler's Claim Disproved

All the evacuated people are being given work in industry and agriculture. New sources of labor and power are also a considerable stimulus to the development of local industry. The press stresses the task of utilizing reserves to the full.

This shows that Hitler's claim of the collapse of Russian industry and transport is unfounded. Russia has reshuffled its industry and is getting it in full stride to supply the Red Army with more and more armaments, equipment, and food.

The destructive agencies of war have thus lent seven league boots to what has long been the fundamental current of Russian expansion and development—the trek to the East. The progressive acquisition and settlement of vast Asiatic areas has much the same significance for Russian history and economy that the westward trek had for the United States.

In North America the frontier now exists only in Canada and Alaska; in Russia it is still a very major factor, vast areas of rich empty land still beckon to the pioneer.

Diversion of Labor

For nearly two centuries prior to the abolition of serfdom in 1861, the colonization of Siberia was artificially retarded by this form of semi-slavery, which bound the Russian peasant to his native soil, causing poverty and overpopulation in Central and Southern Russia and frustrating mass migration.

Thereafter the booming industrialization in the European Russia with its demand for labor power diverted the flow of liberated agricultural surplus population to the slums of Moscow, St. Petersburg, and other old-established western centers. This process continued through the first post-revolutionary reconstruction period.

Only with the adoption of the first Five-Year Plan did the Kremlin leaders launch a program for the systematic settlement and development of the Siberian hinterland. Pushing the construction of vast new industrial centers on the Eastern slopes of the Ural Mountains and in the Kuznets Basin and Kazakhstan.

In the middle of the last decade appeals were issued to thousands of young men and women to volunteer to settle in the East and found new agricultural and urban communities in the wilderness.

Another form of colonization—a carryover from Czarist times, comparable to the Australian penal settlements—was the practice of sending political prisoners or suspects, including whole communities, as in the recent case of the Volga Germans, to settle in Siberia.

Shift Toward Siberia

Each succeeding Five-Year Plan has shown increased emphasis on the development of the East. The Third Five-Year Plan, which technically went into operation in 1937 but was not fully outlined until the end of 1938, not only called for a tremendous industrial expansion of the East, but placed a virtual embargo on new construction and population increase in the older centers, evincing a deliberate aim to shift both the economic and demographic centers of gravity toward Siberia.

The accelerated tempo of war made all these peacetime methods seem pedestrian. War not only speeded the construction of new plants and centers behind the Urals, but hundreds of older plants were evacuated from western centers, their machinery and personnel shipped eastward by railway. The deliberate scorched-earth devastation of the centers left behind in the invader's path further increased the relative importance of the new centers to the East.

A similar, though less marked, shift has occurred with reference to the agricultural population.

By opening up the vast untapped wealth of Siberia, the war and shifting industries to impregnable areas may leave the Russians stronger militarily and politically than it found them for all the heavy losses.

It Snowed New Year's In Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 3 (AP)—Southern California had a most unusual New Year's. The complete story couldn't be told until now.

It was unusual enough not to welcome the New Year with noisy street parades, or Pasadena's tournament of Roses and football game.

But on top of that it snowed.

A mantle as deep as two inches covered scattered sections of the City, and many a youngster built his first snowman. It is 10 years since the last snow fell in the City.

Hail combined with brilliant lightning and loud thunder preceded the snowfall.

Citrus growers were told that temperatures would range from 20 to 30 degrees in most of Southern California. Minimums under 20 were predicted for the Mojave Desert—where readings of 120 are not uncommon in the summertime.

Alexander Sees Victory in Far East

LONDON, Jan. 3 (AP)—A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, said today he was certain the whole Far East battle area would be cleaned up and freedom established on the basis of the Atlantic Charter.

Apparently referring to Pacific losses, Mr. Alexander told a War Weapons Week gathering in Welling, Kent, that "the only way the Royal Navy has been able to maintain superiority and morale at sea is to be ready to go to sea at all times, in all circumstances and in the face of any risk."

"If that is done," he said, "you must expect casualties."

Attlee Carries On for 'Boss'

Wide World-Associated Press

LONDON, Jan. 2—Theoretically, Prime Minister Churchill's senior Cabinet members and bright young men are running the war while the boss is out of town, but actually the same imperious head who has directed Britain's every major move since May 10, 1940, still is directing them.

His chief deputy in government administration—the Englishman's Vice-President — is Clement R. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal and one-time leader of the opposition whom Mr. Churchill brought into the Cabinet on May 11, 1940. He has the job of answering in the House of Commons for the Prime Minister when Mr. Churchill isn't present.

However, in any major decision, the Prime Minister must be consulted, for there's no real delegation of power under the British Governmental system.

Besides, every Briton knows that even if the boss is out of town, "Winnie" is watching every phase of the Government and always has a telephone handy for long-distance consultation.

Acting with Mr. Attlee now in administrative matters is the War Cabinet of Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, Labor Minister Ernest Bevin, Lord President of the Council Sir John Anderson, Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Kingsley Wood and Minister Without Portfolio Arthur Greenwood—all of whom are in Britain.

Mr. Eden who has just returned from Moscow with promises of the closest collaboration between Russia and Britain, is one of the bright young men whom Mr. Churchill lets direct his department pretty well in his own way.

Mr. Bevin's job is to keep the armed forces and industry supplied with man power, and he has the background and determination to run things with minimum help from the boss. But he, too, would consult Mr. Churchill before making a major decision.

Four Foreign Legions Train In Canada to Fight Axis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — In Ontario and Quebec the flags of Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Poland fly over training camps where young men from these countries are arriving daily to train for the battle against the Nazi conquerors of their homelands. From the conquered countries themselves and from all parts of the world the young nationals of these four lands are coming by devious ways to the camps.

Canadian soldiers have to keep a sharp eye on the uniforms they meet on the street, for the men from these four countries dress practicaly as do the Canadians, wearing battle dress with the name of their country plainly marked on the shoulder. But officer rank badges are different for each country. While at first the officers wore the uniform or at least the caps of their own country, officers of these foreign armies training in Canada, now wear headgear more like that of their Canadian brother officers.

Poland, the latest country to start a training camp in Canada, is building a motorized unit at Owen Sound under Gen. Branislaw Duch, chief of all Polish forces in Canada. Recruits come largely from the Polish centers in the United States, enlist at Windsor, and then are sent to the camp at Owen Sound. Polish sailors and airmen are already in action with British sailors and airmen in various parts of the world. Polish air force officers, distinguishable only from British officers by the Poland badge on their uniforms, have also been seen in Canada, looking into the possibilities of training airmen in the Dominion.

Norway Took the Lead

Norway was the first country to begin training operations in the Dominion, and on the waterfront at Toronto maintains a camp for the training of pilots, bombers, observers, radio operators and ground crews for the Royal Norwegian Air Force. Both Norwegian army and navy fliers are training at Toronto, and many men have already been sent overseas to take their place with British air squadrons.

First operations started late in 1940, and some of the training during the winter when Toronto Bay freezes over was done in Vancouver by the naval branches of the Norse air force. In charge of Norwegian forces in Canada is General W. Steffens with headquarters at Ottawa. Norway's Crown Prince has on a number of occasions come to visit the Canadian camp.

Netherlands soldiers are training at an old furniture factory at Stratford. They are frequently visited by Princess Juliana who now lives at Ottawa, and after whom the camp is named. Netherlands soldiers, sailors, and airmen have been on active duty in Great Britain since the fall of their country, and as fast as Col. G. J. Sass trains his men at Juliana Barracks, they are sent overseas to take their place at some Netherlands garrison in Britain or in the Netherlands colonies. Colonel Sass was formerly military attaché at the Holland legation in Berlin.

Belgium Training Camp

Belgium is training soldiers at Joliette, Quebec, where French is spoken to make the men feel more at home. Most of the Belgians in training come from Canada, but some make their way from other parts of the world. Under youthful Commandant G. Van Der Meersch they are being prepared for active service with Belgians now with the British forces.

Because all of these various units will work on their own in conjunction with other Allied forces, all commands are given in their own tongue. Norwegians also find that all instruments on their planes have been marked in Norwegian. But because many of these young men come from the United States and Canada, or if from their own country or elsewhere stay in Canada, English is spoken by most of them before they leave for active service. Conscription laws of these countries have been enforced by some of these countries, with posters in English and their own language being displayed in post offices and at consulates.

The men from these foreign training camps are not lacking for entertainment or home surroundings. Former Poles, Norwegians, Hollanders and Belgians have taken them in, have arranged to make their stay in Canada as pleasant as possible, while Canadians have not been far behind in extending hospitality to these men training under Allied flags.

India Sharply Cuts Gasoline Rations

NEW DELHI, India, Jan. 3 (AP)—Drastic cuts in gasoline rations began on Jan. 1.

A communique said that supplies from Burma, one of India's main supply centers, are now liable to interruption and "defense of India's eastern outposts must entail increased demands" by the fighting services.

Capital penalties and whipping for certain crimes especially in areas under enemy attack "where there is reason to fear that criminal individual organizations may try to take advantage of the situation" were authorized yesterday.

Irrigation Project Planned To Open Up North Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, Western Australia—A major step has been taken to develop and populate the empty north of the continent, one of the most urgent national problems confronting the Commonwealth. Acting on the advice of its experts, the West Australian Government has initiated experiments which, if satisfactory, will lead immediately to the establishment of an irrigation scheme for at least 100,000 acres of land within a radius of 75 miles of Wyndham in the Ord River basin. Wyndham is Western Australia's most northern port.

Flowing through promising country, the Ord River drains a watershed of over 6,000,000 acre favored with a dependable rainfall averaging about 25 inches a year. Good soil and water are abundant and engineers report ideal conditions for the economic construction of a masonry dam in an area within topping-up range of the established meatworks, and port facilities at Wyndham.

Cattle from the northern pastoral areas now have to stand the long drive to Wyndham; the climate is hard and the quality of the cattle is disappointing. The net return per beast to growers is as a result low and the meatworks are a direct annual loss to Western Australia.

The State Government proposes establishing a small experimental irrigation area of 12 one-acre blocks along a five-mile permanent sheet of water in the Ord River. Grasses will be planted on the blocks, which will be irrigated by water pumped from the river into channels. The immediate object of the experiment is to demonstrate the feasibility of irrigation in this area through the long dry season from April to October, and to discover grasses and plants best adapted to the conditions.

If the experiments are satisfactory, the way will be open for the establishment of a settlement to provide grazing for cattle and for agricultural development of the area. To increase the average value of cattle treated at Wyndham will give a community gain for each additional £1 per head sufficient to pay interest on a capital outlay of about $4,000,000.

Liquor Ban Sought Near Army Camps

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3 (AP)—The Pennsylvania Anti-Saloon League today announced a campaign to "conserve grain and manpower" during the war and indicated the first step would be to seek a ban on beer and liquor in and around army camps.

Dr. F. Scott McBride, State Superintendent who formerly headed the National League, said there are no immediate plans to ask for total prohibition.

He reported there is at present 500,000,000 gallons of liquor in storage in the country, "and that's enough to do us for five years."

Write to Community Advertisers

You will find it interesting to read the advertisements of communities which government commissions and civic organizations place in The Christian Science Monitor. These advertisers invite inquiries for tourist information and it is hoped that many Monitor readers will take advantage of this opportunity.

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Roman Catholic Church Delicate Issue in France

By Egon Kaskeline
French Journalist
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If the handful of men at Vichy, who control unoccupied France, have up to the moment contrived to hold Nazi Germany at a distance, one of the main reasons is a factor that keeps quietly in the background.

That factor is the Roman Catholic Church.

The church issue in France is in an extremely delicate state. The original men of Vichy, Marshal Pétain, General Weygand and others have been ardent supporters of the Church—as ardent as General Francisco Franco in Spain.

They were prepared to make the church a powerful element in their new fascist state.

Recently, however, anti-clerical elements, led by Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan have been showing every sign of resisting further gains in church power. The whole structure of Vichy therefore has become precarious in the extreme—a situation that bodes no good for Reichsführer Hitler.

If the complacent Vichy group should disintegrate, the ensuing disturbance in France might well get completely out of Berlin's control necessitating the presence of armed forces in France that the Germans can ill spare at the moment. Hitler, therefore, is handling Vichy with extreme caution.

Separation Aided Clergy

Since the end of the First World War the strained relations between the Third Republic in France and the Roman Catholic Church had been steadily improving. The Separation of state and church which had originally been intended to restrict the influence of the clergy, had actually strengthened their hold upon the people.

The actual reconciliation between state and church, however, was not complete; the official policy of the Republic remained anti-clerical. Therefore the French church, though deeply moved by the hardships of the French defeat, did not mourn the downfall of the Republican regime.

The new men, who took over, were for the most part ardent Roman Catholics. Marshal Pétain, General Weygand and many others of the Vichy leaders were active Roman Catholics. Their political ideals were strongly influenced by Roman Catholic political philosophy; Marshal Pétain's "National Revolution" aimed at setting up a Catholic-directed regime, a hierarchical-authoritarian social order, modeled on the Franco regime in Spain.

In the field of foreign policy Marshal Pétain and his traditionalist followers were in favor of the so-called Latin Union, the formation of a Catholic bloc in Europe comprising France, Italy, Spain, Portugal and possibly Belgium.

At the very outset many outstanding French Catholics rallied to the new order. Among them were the archbishops of Paris and Lyon, Cardinal Baudrillart, Director of the Catholic University, Paul Claudel, the Catholic poet and the president of the National Federation of the French Catholics. Some Roman Catholic writers, however, like Jacques Maritain, Georges Bernados and, to a certain degree, François Mauriac have strongly opposed the Pétain Government. They realized its Fascist potentialities.

To prove its good will toward the church Vichy made various gestures. The hitherto banned religious element was re-introduced into the French school curriculum. The Roman Catholic "écoles libres" (private schools) were now treated as public schools and subsidized by the State. Vichy recognized the paramount position of the Catholic youth movement which now forms the framework of the new official youth organization.

Basic Stimulus Foreseen

The Roman Catholic Church, however, soon became aware of the intrinsic forces which motivate every authoritarian regime to become its own master and to deliver itself from any tutelage. The fascist radicals among Marshal Pétain's followers, as well as the Paris "collaborationist" clique violently opposed a cultural policy which they called "the clericalization of the new France,"

Jacques Chevalier, Secretary of Education, was forced to resign and his successor, Jerome Carcopino, was less disposed to yield to the clergy's demands.

Officially the French school became once more secular. The struggle for the leadership within the official youth organization grew more and more violent and, even though the Church has up to this day succeeded in preserving the integrity of its own youth movement, there remains the danger that Vichy will establish a French "Hitler Youth." So far membership of the state youth organization has not yet been made compulsory.

The most serious conflict between Vichy and the Roman Catholic Church, however, results from the policy of "collaboration," systematically pursued by the pro-German faction in Vichy, headed by Vice-Premier Admiral Darlan. The Roman Catholic Church knows from bitter experience in Germany, Austria, and Poland that compromise with Hitler's Neo-Paganism is an impossibility. The French clergy, moreover, in close contact with every section of the French population, are aware of the growing dislike of all and any collaboration with the ruthless conqueror.

The Nazis' ideological influence is bitterly opposed by leading Roman Catholics such as the Archbishop of Toulouse, the Bishop of Montauban, or the Bishop of Marseille, who, in an open letter to the Rabbi of that city, protested against the bombing of the synagogue.

Darlan Attacks Clergy

The conflict with the collaborationist group in Vichy reached its climax when Admiral Darlan, in a recent speech before the youth leaders at Uriages, publicly attacked the clergy. According to secret information from Vichy—for this speech never was released by the French censor—Admiral Darlan pointed out that he felt anxiety over the attitude of Roman Catholics toward his policy of collaboration. He said he could now understand Hitler's attitude toward the clergy. The Admiral objected to political activities on the part of any religious group; he particularly objected to such activity in connection with the problem of Franco-German relations.

This speech profoundly shocked Roman Catholic opinion in France and aroused numerous protests. The collaborationists answered with a ban on "Temps Nouveaux" and "Esprit," two leading Roman Catholic periodicals. The editors, Stanislas Fumet and Emmanuel Mounier, had been supporters of the Pétain regime, but they were unquestionably anti-collaborationists.

The church's firm opposition to any attempt to Nazify France was in part determined by the attitude of the Catholic trade unions reacting vehemently against the present fascist trend.

As early as November, 1940, Roman Catholic trade union leaders joined their non-Catholic comrades, especially leaders of the socialist "Confédération Générale de Travail," in publishing a joint declaration protesting Vichy's "social-reactionary" policy.

They further protested the suppression of individual freedom and the policy of racial discrimination. The trade unions declared that they could recognize no labor organization whose heads had not been elected by the workers themselves.

This declaration therefore opposes the labor guilds provided for in Vichy's new "Charter of Labor."

The slowly but steadily widening gulf between the semi-fascist regime in Vichy and Roman Catholic public opinion which had first supported Marshal Pétain is of paramount importance for any further development in France.

Roman Catholic opposition destroys one of the pillars on which the authoritarian edifice of Vichy had been constructed. The regime, despite Marshal Pétain's still prevailing personal prestige, has become an empty shell. It lacks any support of French public opinion, it has no contact with the living forces of the nation. Vichy's power rests increasingly on its hold over the administrative machine and of the police and it entirely depends on the good will of the German conquerors.

Vichy Money

Wide World

New French Coins Are Ventilated

Like Chinese money, the new French coins soon to be issued will have a hole in the center. Sketches show the 10-centime and 20-centime pieces to be made of zinc.

Nazis Claim 3,834 British Airplanes 'Destroyed' in 1941

BERLIN, Jan. 3—(Official Broadcast Recorded by (AP))—German sources stated last night that 3,834 British planes had been destroyed in the air by German forces during 1941, not including planes lost on the ground, and that Germany had lost only 1,046 planes on all British fronts.

British losses since the start of the war were listed by the Germans at 8,727, inflicted by Germany alone.

[Britain reported officially Thursday night that the Axis had lost 4,093 planes in 1941, on the Western and Middle Eastern Fronts, not taking into account the more than 5,000 German planes claimed by Russia.

British losses for the year were put at 2,189.

Exclusive of the Russian front, Axis plane losses since the start of the war totaled 8,935, the British said, while Britain's losses were 3,961.]

S. C. Farming Plans For Postwar Phases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—"County agricultural program planning committees of every county in South Carolina have been revitalized with the responsibility of planning for its aftermath," Dr. D. W. Watkins of the Clemson College extension service, asserted while on a recent visit here.

"Each county group has a farm labor subcommittee that is keeping an eye on the increasing farm labor problems, and monthly reports on local conditions are made so that those in authority might be in possession of first-hand information in shaping any labor policies relative to the farm.

"Another committee is trying to look forward and plan to meet what might come after the war is over, when the world will find old alignments obliterated and an entirely new economic order being built.

"Thus, with planning in advance by farm folks and their agencies, it is felt that many of the ills during and after the war might be eliminated."

Swedish Ship Losses 122 in Merchant Class

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—The newspaper Arbetet reported yesterday from Malmo, Sweden, that Swedish merchant ship losses in the war now totaled 122 ships of 483,825 tons and that 779 persons had been killed or were missing.

Axis Airports On Greek Isles Face Turkey

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Dec. 30 (Delayed) (AP)—An observer arriving from Greece has given the Allied authorities here information of extensive Axis military activity in Greece and has described the tragic extent to which German-Italian plundering has brought on famine in that conquered land.

The Germans, he stated, are building new airports in Greece and the Greek islands close to Turkey, are practicing air invasion tactics similar to those used against Crete, and are building up a submarine force in the Aegean Sea. New air bases have been constructed on the occupied Greek islands of Mytilene, Chios, and Samos—all less than 15 minutes flying time from the Turkish shore and the Dardanelles.

Other new airfields outfitted with steel-reinforced concrete runways surround Athens, this observer stated. He declared he had seen the Germans practicing with gliders attached to power planes, each glider "capable of carrying a truck, a small tank or 20 troops."

3,000 Rooms Ordered

The German Commandant at Athens, he went on, had requisitioned 3,000 rooms for air personnel "expected from Russia." He said he had learned that the Axis had put together a number of prefabricated submarines for use in the Aegean and possibly beyond.

Warehouses in the Athens area, he went on, were "stuffed with oversize bombs running between 1,250 and 2,500 pounds."

There has been another report here that large numbers of German troops and marines are in Grecian Thrace just west of the Turkish border. In this area, thus went the same account, French artillery taken from the Maginot Line was seen, but Greek patriot bands are fighting constantly against German convoys in Western Thrace and many never reach their destination.

From Athens, it is reported that Axis espionage bureaus are sending spies into Turkey, Iran, Syria, and Egypt under the master Italian spy, Maj. Emile Bassignano.

Food Taken by Axis

This same report described purported first-hand observation of the Greeks' suffering from famine caused by Axis seizures of the conquered country's food.

The only food available was said to be that supplied at fabulous prices by theft from Axis canteens. Very few benefit from this illicit trade, however, because of the high prices demanded even for the simplest food and the unwillingness of the Greeks to deal with the enemy.

Three secret Greek newspapers were said to circulate from hand to hand in the occupied Hellenic Capital, spreading principally hopeful news selected from foreign broadcasts.

Vichy Extends Wartime Law To Seized Islands

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Jan. 3 (AP)—The Vichy Government today extended its wartime emergency law to apply to St. Pierre and Miquelon, French islands off Newfoundland, which have been occupied by Admiral Emile Muselier and his Free French forces.

The laws, providing penalties for activities jeopardizing the position of the state, also were applied to French Guiana, and to the islands of Guadeloupe in the West Indies and Reunion in the Indian Ocean.

[Although the orders went onto the record, the Vichy Government had no means of enforcing them in the colonies taken under control by Free French forces.]

Terms Rumored

BERLIN, Jan. 3 (Official radiocast recorded by AP)—Dispatches from Vichy, Capital of Unoccupied France, reported a "rumor" that Admiral William D. Leahy, the United States Ambassador, had presented certain conditions for evacuation of the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon by Free French forces.

Among these conditions, it was said, were establishment of a permanent, uniformed American control commission, and guarantees that the islands' fortifications neither be extended nor used against the United States.

Virginia Inaugural Minus Parade, Salute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Governor-elect Colgate W. Darden, Jr., who has asked that the usual inaugural parade be dispensed with because of the war, will take office even without the gubernatorial salute of 19 guns.

Col. E. Griffith Dodson, Clerk of the House of Delegates, who is handling advance arrangements for the ceremonies Jan. 21, said the salute was not included in the revised plans. The powder will be saved for the war effort.

Japanese Planes Held Nearly Equal to U. S.

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK—The Japanese have planes which, in quality, are at least nearly as good as ours, and may be better, according to Charles H. Day, who for six years managed an aircraft factory for the Cantonese and Nationalist Chinese Governments.

Mr. Day declared in a recent interview that the Japanese currently have more fliers than the United States, although he added that he was sure that the United States would rapidly overcome this disadvantage.

The Japanese, he went on, have a large number of modern airplanes and the factory facilities to replace their losses in the air.

He added that if the United States is to win the war against Japan, it was essential that it did not underestimate the strength of the Japanese.

Good Aviation Engines

"The Japanese," he said, "have fine fliers for both their pursuits and their bombers. They have good planes. They have good engines. In all my time in China I have never heard of a Japanese military pilot having to land on account of engine failure.

"When the war with China began in 1937, the Japanese had pursuits which would outclimb two to one the standard Chinese pursuit. The Japanese have vastly improved their pursuit planes since then.

"The Chinese intelligence service informed me that Japanese heavy, twin-engine bombers, used in large numbers against China, could fly 250 miles an hour. Before I left China I examined a carrier-based Japanese pursuit plane which had been captured by the Chinese. I was told it was capable of 315 miles an hour, which is very fast for a carrier-type fighter.

"Beginning in 1938 I saw repeated air raids by the Japanese involving 27 and more bombers. They have used as high as 130 on one raid. These bombers have showed consistent improvement in design. They are not copies of foreign planes. They vaguely resemble German bombers only because they use a type of flap, or air brake, and a type of slotted aileron, or wing control surface, employed by the German Junkers factories."

"The Japanese early learned that bombers unaccompanied by protective pursuit planes were easy targets for Chinese fliers. One day we received word from Chinese intelligence officers that the Japanese were fitting their carrier-based fighters with extra fuel tanks.

Adequate Protection

"Within a week we had a raid in which the bombers were protected by long-range, carrier-based pursuits.

"The Japanese apparently concentrated on the production of a very few types of warplanes for maximum output. I saw in the service of the Army apparently the same types used by the Navy.

"From time to time Americans in China told me that the Japanese had a lot of aircraft carriers, but they were no good. If that were so, it seemed singular that, at one time, the Japanese bombed us every day for six months, and sometimes twice a day, from a carrier lying at least 300 miles away.

"The only letup we enjoyed was for a week or ten days when evidently the Japanese were replenishing their supplies.

"One day I watched Japanese bombers cause an alert at Kunming, Yunnan Province, at the terminus of the Burma Road. The Chinese pursuits went aloft.

"The Japanese flew off, waited an hour until the Chinese planes were out of fuel and had to land, and then they roared over to destroy the Chinese planes on the ground.

"The Japanese bombardiers' aim is good. I have watched a flight of 27 planes come over, 18 in one batch and nine following about two miles behind. The 18 would drop their bombs. Smoke and dust would boil up. The nine planes following would come over their target, circle widely, wait for the air to clear, and then drop their eggs squarely where they wanted them.

"The first wave had advised the second wave by radio of any inaccuracies in their aim and what to do to correct for it.

"The Japanese very effectively have shielded from us their advancements in aviation. When this war began I saw estimates published that they had only seven aircraft carriers. Then that was jumped to nine, finally to thirteen. You can be sure they have every one of those 13, maybe more."

'Such Another Victory And We Are Undone'

By British Press Service

London, Jan. 3

Just a year ago today, Germany predicted victory within 12 months.

On Jan. 3, 1941, a radiocast from Munich was recorded—a political review for German consumption. It said: "These last six months have resulted in a far-reaching wearing down of England, our last remaining enemy . . . the successes of the last six months (of 1940) justify our conviction that 1941 will complete the German victory."

Further Delays Loom in French War Guilt Trials

BERLIN, Jan. 3 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP)—Further postponement of France's long-delayed "war guilt" trials was forecast today by German news dispatches from Vichy reporting the resignation of the President of the special Riom court set up to handle the cases.

The President of the court, Henri Lagarde, was said to have given ill health as a reason for resigning, but the Nazi correspondent said Vichy circles "do not quite believe this version."

"Postponement of the trial by some weeks already has led to the belief that influential forces are at work trying to postpone the trial until after the war," the German dispatch said.

[Beginning of the war guilt trials recently was fixed for Jan. 15. Former Premiers Edouard Daladier and Leon Blum and Gen. Marie Gamelin are among the pre-armistice French leaders facing trial.]

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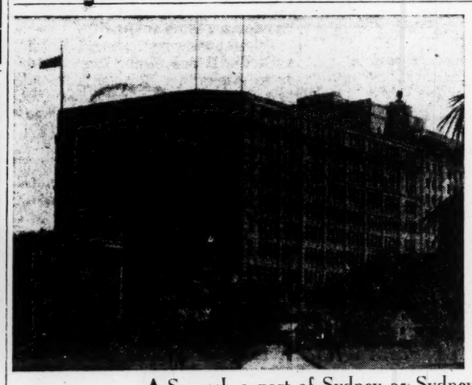
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Italian Army of Freedom Waits American Action

ROME, Jan. 3 (Andi Agency to AP)—Orders to convert Italians into a "solid block of will and energy" were given today to Fascist Party leaders by Premier Mussolini.

He said his orders must be impressed on party executives so as to increase the party's activity in all fields.

Il Duce told his men he would follow more closely their activity and would personally receive reports from party leaders in Italy's southern provinces, including Sicily.

The Premier received assurances from the newly appointed party secretary, Aldo Vidussoni, that recent changes in the party leadership took place "in a friendly manner" and that "nothing has been halted in party organization as a result.

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—Anti-Fascist Italian organizations of the Western Hemisphere, believing the time ripe for action, are working to speed the day when a giant Free Italian movement, led by an Italian national committee and including armed forces drawn from the 10,000,000 Italian citizens living outside Italy, will wage all-out battle on the military, political and propaganda fronts to restore Italy to the democratic column.

The drive, long in planning, has reached the stage where leaders of the Mazzini Society, chief group in the United States working to overthrow Italian Fascism, said here recruiting of a Free Italian contingent could begin at once if Washington accorded its approval.

Gathering increased momentum since the United States declared war against Italy, the movement has witnessed these latest developments:

First Steps Taken

1. Lieut. Col. Randalfo Pacciardi, Italian lawyer-journalist-soldier who commanded the Loyalists' Garibaldi Brigade in the Spanish Civil War, landed in the United States last week, his declared purpose to recruit a Free Italian legion in the Western Hemisphere. Realizing such action in the United States would require State Department and Army approval, Colonel Pacciardi plans to go to Washington shortly to seek such permission. Meantime this anti-Fascist leader, described as "highly influential among younger Italians," has been contacting diverse American-Italian groups opposed to Mussolini's reign.

2. Count Carlo Sforza, formerly Italian Foreign Minister and a leading anti-Fascist Italian, announced here today receipt of 2,000 signatures from the Italia Liberia organization in Uruguay, asking for united action among Western Hemisphere Italians to remove the "shame" of Fascism from Italy. These signatures were in addition to nearly 300,000 more received from Italian societies of the New World protesting against Italy's course in the war.

3. Joint action is shaping between the Mazzini Society in the United States and the Italia Libera organizations in Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, and Brazil both to speed anti-Fascist military and propaganda action against Mussolini's regime and to rouse, through local campaigns, the Italian "colonies" in Latin America and the Italian-American populace of the United States to the menace of Fascism.

4. Girolamo Valenti, editor of La Parola, Liberal Italian newspaper here, said Count Francisco Frola, former member of the Italian Parliament and now Chairman of the Garibaldi Alliance of Mexico, would meet with Socialist and Liberal anti-Fascist Italians at the Diplomat Hotel here March 1 to plan co-ordinated action.

Wait on Washington

Whether these diverse activities result in an effective free Italian armed organization similar to Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Free French forces will depend, it was recognized in anti-Fascist circles here, on what approval Washington gives. To date the United States Army has frowned on use of separate national units in the armed forces, although this device has been extensively employed by the British with their Polish, Free French, Czech, Belgian and Netherlands contingents.

Count Sforza, while stressing that there was no intention to force Washington's hand, said he felt sure of eventual Government approval because the United States in the present war was "allied to the highest traditions of Italy for the liberation of Italy."

Count Sforza added that there was no intention to form a provisional Italian regime outside of Italy. That, he said, would be only provocative to the 46,000,000 Italians in Italy whom he described as more eager than some Italians outside to see Mussolini and the shame of Gestapo rule wiped from their homeland.

Several Millions Available

A national Italian committee alone would be set up, if Washington approved, with powers to build an army from the 800,000 citizens of Italy now in the United States and the several million citizens in Latin America. Simultaneously the committee would work, through its contacts inside Italy, to prepare the way for internal resistance to the homeland's present rulers, German and Italian.

"I do not believe American citizens, even of Italian origin, should join a free Italian movement," Count Sforza declared. "They may be precious to the American armies. But great Americans of Italian origin like Prof. Gaetano Salvemini of Harvard University are precious in other fields in making it understood to the Americans that the freedom of Italy is a supreme necessity for the American peace of tomorrow."

Whether all anti-Fascist groups outside Italy can be united in a solid front will also depend on the ability of Socialist and Conservative groups, Mexicans and Argentines, Italian labor leaders and businessmen, to get together. Complete unity of urpose has yet to be attained, it was admitted.

It was also admitted that in any recruiting of armed forces there would need to be the most intense scrutiny to assure that "fifth columnists" and spies did not slip into the ranks. It was pointed out, however, that the British had this to contend with in dealing with the Free French forces.

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A Declaration by United Nations

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—The text of the Allied joint agreement signed yesterday.

Declaration by united nations:

A joint declaration by the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Luxemburg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Poland, South Africa, Yugoslavia.

The Governments signatory hereto,

Having subscribed to a common program of purposes and principles embodied in the joint declaration of the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland dated Aug. 14, 1941, known as the Atlantic Charter, being convinced that complete victory over their enemies is essential to defend life, liberty, independence and religious freedom, and to preserve human rights and justice in their own lands as well as in other lands, and that they are now engaged in a common struggle against savage and brutal forces seeking to subjugate the world, declare:

(1) Each Government pledges itself to employ its full resources, military or economic, against those members of the Tripartite Pact and its adherents with which such government is at war.

(2) Each Government pledges itself to co-operate with the Governments signatory hereto and not to make a separate armistice or peace with the enemies.

The foregoing declaration may be adhered to by other nations which are, or which may be, rendering material assistance and contributions in the struggle for victory over Hitlerism.

Done at Washington
January First, 1942

The United States of America
By Franklin D. Roosevelt

The United Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland
By Winston Churchill

On behalf of the Government of the Union of Soviet Republics
Maxim Litvinoff
Ambassador

National Government of the Republic of China
Tze-Ven Soong
Minister for Foreign Affairs

The Commonwealth of Australia
By R. G. Casey

The Kingdom of Belgium
By Cte R. V. D. Straten

Canada
By Leighton McCarthy

The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg
By Hugues le Gallais

The Kingdom of the Netherlands
A. Loudon

Signed on behalf of the Government of the Dominion of New Zealand
By Frank Langstone

The Republic of Nicaragua
By Leon de Bayle

The Kingdom of Norway
By W. Munthe de Morgenstierne

The Republic of Panama
By Jaen Guardia

The Republic of Poland
By Jan Ciekqanowski

The Republic of Costa Rica
By Luis Fernandez

The Republic of Cuba
By Aurelio F. Concheso

Czechoslovak Republic
By V. S. Hurban

The Dominican Republic
By J. M. Troncoso

The Republic of El Salvador
By C. A. Alfaro

The Kingdom of Greece
By Cimon P. Diamantopoulos

The Republic of Guatemala
By Enrique Lopez-Herrarte

La Republique d'Haiti
Par Fernand Dennis

The Republic of Honduras
By Julian R. Caceres

India
By Girja Shankar Bajpai

The Union of South Africa
By Ralph W. Close

The Kingdom of Yugoslavia
By Constantin A. Fotitch

26 United Nations Pledge War to End on Axis

Continued from Page 1

in several quarters in advance of the 3 p. m. release time.

The White House, however, waited until the agreed release hour before formally announcing the agreement.

Churchill Signs

Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill signed the declaration on behalf of their Governments, and Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Ambassador, signed on behalf of the U. S. S. R.

Dr. T. V. Soong, Minister for Foreign Affairs and financial expert, signed for the National Government of China. Minister Richard G. Casey signed for Australia, Minister Leighton McCarthy for Canada, and Minister A. Loudon for the Netherlands Government.

The agreement pledges each signatory to continue its fight against any Axis nations with which it "is now at war." It is so worded that it apparently does not bring the Soviet Union into conflict with Japan at this time.

Historic Document

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—The historic "Declaration by United Nations" is a four-page typewritten and penned document on gold-edged white paper.

The text is typewritten but the names of the signatory nations and signers are in the signer's handwriting in ink.

President Roosevelt, the first signer, wrote in "done at Washington, January first, 1942." He and the next three signers—Prime Minister Winston Churchill of the United Kingdom, Ambassador Maxim Litvinoff of the Soviet Union and Foreign Minister T. V. Soong of China—affixed their signatures at the White House on New Year's Day.

The other 22 signed yesterday in alphabetical order in the office of A. A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State. Some used their own fountain pens, others pens on Mr. Berle's desk.

The name which occupied the most space was that of Cimon P. Diamantopoulos of Greece, which took four-fifths of the available space across the page.

The only ink blot on the entire document was on the letter "m" written by Constantin A. Fotitch when he wrote "the Kingdom of Yugoslavia."

They Laid It Down At Sea as Told

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Jan. 3 (AP)—From a big crippled army bomber came the question by radio: "Any of you pilots ever land a ship with one wheel down and one halfway up?"

An excited group of flight experts, summoned hurriedly, gathered in the control tower at San Diego's Lindbergh Field.

No, nobody there had ever tried to bring a crash job down that way.

Five airmen in the four-motored B-24 cruised helplessly over the San Diego area. The landing gear had been damaged in a take-off. The left wheel was locked in a down position, but the right one was jammed at an angle of 45 degrees.

"Try rocking and jogging the ship," someone on the ground advised. That didn't work. Other remedies were prescribed but they, too, failed.

"If you do not elect to try a landing let the crew out one at a time over the field and the last time you go around it, set the automatic pilot level on a west heading. . . ."

One by one the five airmen parachuted safely.

The plane came down at sea near Imperial Beach, but escaped serious damage.

Names of the five airman were not released by the army.

Union With Britain Now Gains Force in U. S.

Continued from Page 1

and others, is outlined in the following petition:

"That the President of the United States submit to Congress a program for forming a powerful union of free peoples to win the war: the peace, the future;

"That this program unite our people, on the broad lines of our Constitution, with the people of Canada, the United Kingdom, Eire, Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa, together with such other free peoples, both in the Old World and in the New, as may be found ready and able to unite on this federal basis.

"That this program be only the first step in the gradual, peaceful extension of our principles of federal union to all peoples willing and able to adhere to them, so that from this nucleus may grow eventually a universal world government of, by and for the people."

Based on Streit Plan

The program thus endorsed by Mr. Justice Roberts is based upon the principles of "Union Now," advocated by Clarence K. Streit in his two widely circulated books on this subject, and stems from the movement which has sprung up around his writings and speeches both in the United States and Britain.

The essence of the "Union Now" plan is that the United States, Britain and the Dominions shall delegate specified powers in the field of international relations to a common federated government—as the American States delegated specified powers to the American Federal Government—and that a federated parliament shall be elected directly by the peoples of the member states of this federation.

A statement accompanying the petition to the President cites that 30,000,000 American adults, according to the December Fortune survey, "already believe that the United States after the war should join a union of democracies in all parts of the world to keep order" and argues that such a union now not only insures fighting the war better but also making a better peace.

"We are now," the statement says, "in one of those molten moments when the iron of basic policy can and will be somehow shaped. If we fail to form it in a union now we may all too soon find ourselves repeating the Franco-British tragedy. We may find that, while we put our time on lesser things, events were hammering the iron into another form, into an alliance with men and methods moulded in a structure which only its collapse could change."

Signers' Reasons

The signers of this petition present to the country the following reasons why they urge the President and Congress to act in behalf of union at this stage in the war rather than waiting for peace to come:

"We, the people of the United States, have once more reached a time to try men's souls. Let us not mistake this moment nor the nature of this test. Lincoln measured it for us when he said, 'We shall nobly save or meanly lose the last best hope of earth.'

"Here stands the free principle that the state—the world—is made for all men equally. We hold its citadel.

"There rises the despotic dogma that one man is the state. In Berlin is centered the direction of its far-flung land, sea, air and undercover forces, highly centered behind a ruthless master plan.

"How much longer can we let our answer be the same old, fatal answer—divided navies, divided armies, divided production, divided democracies . . . falling underneath a common yoke? . . .

"We recognize already that we must unite the power of all our 48 States. We recognize that the British must unite the power of all their commonwealth of nations. We have not recognized—and we must at once—that we need above all to unite the whole arch together. We must unite both sides upon a keystone. Then the common burden will but unite us more.

Keystone Necessary

"An arch without a keystone can be no arch of triumph.

"What shall the keystone be? Let us seek guidance from those master builders who raised our own citadel of freedom.

"They, the people of our original 13 states, once faced the problem we face now. They had never before united in any way for any purpose. But when their common freedom was at stake they did not try to save it with 13 independent armies, or even with a 'supreme inter-allied council.' Instead, with revolutionary vision and vigor, they invented a new and stronger keystone:

"They set up at once a common government.

"They gave that government the power to make war and peace for all.

"They gave it the power to name one common commander in chief.

"And they issued through it a resounding declaration of the universal and eternal common principles of human freedom on which they proposed to build a new world.

"Thus: in the midst of war, they created the United States itself as a war measure.

Advent of Constitution

"They then developed this emergency war policy into a permanent way to keep the peace among their states by adopting a more perfect union in our Federal Constitution.

"Since then every American generation has boldly extended these principles of freedom through union to more states and more people of all kinds:

"Canada, Australia, the Union of South Africa have already adopted these same principles. Britain showed its faith in them when it begged France, tragically too late, to change alliance into union.

"Here, then, in our own American principles of federal union lies the time-tested answer to our problem. Here lies the way to win this war, the peace and the future. We are not so feeble that we cannot achieve greatly, as our fathers achieved before us. Let us then take up this task at once and turn this great danger into a great opportunity. Let us begin now a world United States."

More 'Allied' Music

By L. A. Sloper

Another program of "Allied" music was set before the Friday Boston Symphony subscribers at yesterday afternoon's concert in Symphony Hall, the eleventh of the season. This time the composers were English, Czech, and Russian.

The English contributor was Benjamin Britten, whose "Sinfonia da Requiem" was played for the first time at these concerts. Written in the summer of 1940 in memory of the composer's parents, the work was first performed at a New York Philharmonic concert last March, under the direction of John Barbirolli.

Mr. Britten, at 28, is one of the most promising of the youngest school of British composers; indeed, his accomplishment is already considerable. Our acquaintance with him in Boston is limited. Last spring his Variations for String Orchestra on a Theme by Frank Bridge made a good impression. Later, at the New York festival of the International Society for Contemporary Music, I was favorably impressed by his setting for tenor and string orchestra of "Les Illuminations," poems by Arthur Rimbaud, as heard over the air.

* * *

The "Sinfonia da Requiem" confirmed these impressions. The titles of the three movements, "Lacrymosa," "Dies Irae," and "Requiem Aeternam," indicate, according to the composer, the mood and scheme of the work, deriving from the Roman Catholic Requiem Mass, though he describes the relation as emotional rather than liturgical. The first movement is a moving lament, the second a bitterly dissonant outcry, and the third a beautiful song of resignation. The ecclesiastical atmosphere is maintained by the use of characteristic devices, but the expression is markedly individual. Mr. Britten was present to receive the plaudits of the audience.

Representing Czechoslovakia was Bohuslav Martinů. Dr. Koussevitzky had elected to repeat his Concerto Grosso for Chamber Orchestra, introduced last fall. I heard it for the first time yesterday. It shows the composer again in the "neo-classical" mood which he first displayed to us in the "Piece for String Quartet with Orchestra." Oddly enough, like that work, this "Concerto Grosso" proves to be in the same vein as "La Bagarre," which celebrated the flight of Charles A. Lindbergh across the Atlantic, and as "La Symphonie," which in spite of its title, was program music, written as a souvenir of the presentation of the first Czechoslovakian flag to the first Czechoslovakian regiment in France, in 1918.

* * *

This "Concerto Grosso" could just as readily be imagined as describing either of those historical events. The form may be neo-classical, but the style still suggests lively descriptive music. Enjoyment of the performance derived more from the glorious tone of the orchestra than from the musical interest of the work. I hope Dr. Koussevitzky will not repeat this piece, like the Shostakovitch Fifth, more often than its worth seems to justify.

Tchaikovsky represented Russia with the B flat minor Piano Concerto, Alexander Borovsky, soloist, and the "1812" Overture. Mr. Borovsky, pleasantly remembered from the Bach Festival of 1931, proved himself equally adept in the warmly romantic style. With the support of an eloquent orchestral accompaniment, he gave a brilliant performance, as remarkable for its delicacy in the slow movement as for its bravura in the others. He was repeatedly recalled.

The Overture, of course, was an inevitable choice in view of the news from the Russian front, and it had the thrilling performance that one would expect under the circumstances. The audience lingered to clap, stamp, and cheer.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Johnny on a Spot," comedy by Charles MacArthur. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last day.)

Colonial—
"Dansation," starring the celebrated dancers Veloz and Yolanda; Jerry Shelton, accordionist; Harry and John Rynda, piano duo, and Vincent Gomez, Spanish guitarist. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last day.)

Shubert—
"Porgy and Bess," by George Gershwin, with Todd Duncan and Anne Brown. Presented by Cheryl Crawford 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Wilbur—
"My Sister Eileen," presented by Max Gordon. Featuring Betty Furness, Dorothy Littlejohn, King Calder and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—
"Portrait of a Lady," starring Ruth Gordon. Presented by Aldrich and Myers. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last day.)

Little Theater

The Playhouse—
"The Old Ladies," by Rodney Ackland. Presented by the New England Repertory Playhouse. 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Alexander Borovsky, piano soloist. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Concert by Helen Teschner Tas, violinist.

Museum of Fine Arts, Tapestry Gallery—Concert by the Schola Cantorum of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Boston. Everett Titcomb, conductor. 4:30-5:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Skylark," Claudette Colbert, Ray Milland. 2:30, 5:55, 9:25. "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore, 4, 7:30.

Fenway—
"Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "The Night of Jan. 16th." Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 11:30 a. m., 2:20, 5:15, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:05. "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:30.

Kenmore—
"Passage from Hong Kong," Kaye Luke. 2:35, 5:30, 8:10. "Nothing but the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. 1, 3:50, 6:30, 9:25.

Orpheum—
"Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 10:20 a. m., 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 10. "Miss Polly," Zasu Pitts. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10.

Metropolitan—
"They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 10:10 a. m., 1:55, 5:40, 9:30. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn and Jane Wyman. 9 a. m., 12:40, 4:25, 8:10.

Modern—
"You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 11:45 a. m., 3:15, 6:45, 10:15. "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March. 9:55 a. m., 1:20, 4:50, 8:20.

Paramount—
"Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Sterling Hayden. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10. "The Night of Jan. 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 11:15 a.m., 2:25, 5:40, 8:40.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Mexican Spitfire at Sea," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol and Zasu Pitts. 10:05 a. m., 12:35, 3:05, 5:35, 8:05, 10:40. Stage Show: 11:20 a. m., 1:50, 4:20, 6:55, 9:25.

Scollay Square—
"You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:55. "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March. 9:30 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 8.

South Station Theater—
"Women in Photography," "Army Champions," "West of the Rockies," "Skiing With the Experts," "Champion Archers," "Freddie Slack and His Orchestra," "Hitler's Secret Weapon," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 12:50, 3:55, 6:55, 10. "Miss Polly," Zazu Pitts. 12, 3:05, 6:10, 9:10.

Telepix—
"Hawaii," "Annapolis," "Swedish Skiers," "Women in Photography," "Musical Comedy," "Screen Snapshots," color cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Tremont—
"Texas," William Holden. 9:25 a. m., 12:55, 4:30, 8. "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie. 11:20 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 10.

Uptown—
"Target for Tonight." 3, 5:55, 8:40. "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. 1:10, 3:35, 6:45, 9:35.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell, Myrna Loy. "Week End for Three," Dennis O'Keefe. Continuous 1:15-11.
Allston: "Public Enemies," Wendy Barrie. "Twilight on the Trail," with Hopalong Cassidy. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "Great Guns," with Laurel and Hardy. Continuous 2 and 8.
Regent: "A Very Young Lady," Jane Withers. "The Singing Hill," Gene Autry. 2 Evenings 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye. "Tight Shoes," Broderick Crawford. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Badlands of Dakota," Ann Rutherford. "Swing It, Soldier," Ken Murray. 1:30, 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Belle Starr," Randolph Scott. 2, 5, 8:05. "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.
Brookline Village: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Among the Living," Albert Dekker. 2, 5:15, 8:15.
Cleveland Circle: "The Stars Look Down," Margaret Lockwood. "A Date With the Falcon," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. Continuous 2-11.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy and B. Crawford. Continuous 1-11.
Harvard: "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan. Continuous 2-11.
University: "Suspicion," Cary Grant, Joan Fontaine. 2:55, 6, 9:05. "Target for Tonight." 1:45, 4:55, 8.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Texas," William Holden. "Top Sergeant Mulligan." Nat Pendleton. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," W. C. Fields. "Sunset in Wyoming," Gene Autry. 3. Evenings 7:30-11.
Strand: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Week End for Three." Continuous from 12:30.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Elgeston: "Belle Starr," Randolph Scott and Gene Tierney. "Mob Town," Dick Foran. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. "The Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. 1:45, 7:45.
Park: "Navy Blues," Jack Oakie and Ann Sheridan. "Officer and the Lady," Rochelle Hudson. 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Belle Starr," Randolph Scott. 3, 6:17, 9:34. "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," W. C. Fields. 1:55, 4:52, 8:09.
Hyde Park: "Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power. "Outlaws of Cherokee Strip," Tom Tyler. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. "The Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "You Belong to Me," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 2:30, 6, 9. "Naval Academy," Freddie Bartholomew. 4, 7:30, 10:30.

MALDEN—Granada: "Naval Academy," Freddie Bartholomew. 1:30, 4:59, 8:08. "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 3:02, 6:11, 9:20.
Maplewood: "Three Sons o' Guns," Wayne Morris. "Hurricane Smith." Continuous 1:45-11.
Mystic: "We Go Fast," Lynn Bari and Alan Curtis. 2:15, 5:30, 8:25. "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40.
Strand: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. "Among the Living," Albert Dekker, 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Moonlight in Hawaii," Johnny Downs. Continuous 12:20-11.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Highway West," Brenda Marshall and O. Bradna. "Lone Wolf Takes a Chance," Pinto Kid. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Belle Star," Gene Tierney and Randolph Scott. 1:10, 4:40, 8:40. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 3, 6:30, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Belle Starr," Gene Tierney and Randolph Scott. "International Squadron," George Brant. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "I Wake Up Screaming," Bette Grable and Victor Mature. "Small Town Deb." 2 and 7:45.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. 1:30, 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "It Started with Eve," Deanna Durbin, Charles Laughton. 2:05, 6:30, 8:55. "Target for Tonight." 3:35, 8:05.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Naval Academy," Freddie Bartholomew. "Target for Tonight." 2 and 8.
Strand: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Texas," William Holden. "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres. 2 and 8.
Revere: "Texas." William Holden. "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Maltese Falcon." Humphrey Bogart. "Highway West." Brenda Marshall. 1:45, 8.
Davis Square: "Wide Open Town," William Boyd. "The Great Commandment," John Beal and Albert Dekker. 7 and 8.
Strand: "Yank in the R. A. F." Tyrone Power. "Accent on Love," George Montgomery. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Lone Wolf Takes a Chance." Warren William. "Pirates on Horseback." William Boyd. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
Strand: "Law of the Tropics." Constance Bennett and Jeffrey Lynn. "Last of the Duanes." George Montgomery. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camee: "Lady Be Good." Ann Sothern. Eleanor Powell and Robert Young. "Master Detective." 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Tillie the Toiler," Kay Harris and William Tracy. 2:07, 8:59. "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan and Olympe Bradna. 3:38, 9:13.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "I Wake Up Screaming." Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "We Go Fast," Lynn Bari. Continuous from 2.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45, 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Time Out for Rhythm," Rudy Vallee. "Forty Thousand Horsemen." 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Lady Be Good." Ann Sothern. "Riders of the Purple Sage," George Montgomery. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas and Ruth Hussey. "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Nothing but the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. 3:43, 8:13. "Her First Beau," Jane Withers. 2:15, 6:40, 9:50.

No Visiting Firemen, Funds Go for Defense

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Jan. 3 (AP)—The Executive Committee of the Oklahoma Firemen's Association cancelled its annual convention and voted to buy defense bonds with the $12,000 to $15,000 it would have cost to entertain the usual 1,500 visiting firemen.

Food Rations in Italy 25 P. C. Below Needs

Overseas News Agency

Zurich, Jan 3

Nutrition experts who left Italy shortly before Mussolini's declaration of war on America said Dec. 31 that food rations in Italy were 25 per cent below the minimum considered necessary by dietitians to avoid malnutrition.

The latest rationing revision provides a maximum of only 1,500 calories a day per person, but even this amount of food value is not available to many of the poorer classes in Italy because of the faulty distribution system. Housewives in Italian cities have to wait in line for hours to obtain the supplies to which their ration cards entitle their families, only to discover frequently that local stocks are exhausted.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

The Theater of War

By John Beaufort

New York

With their typical and wonderful endurance, the British have demonstrated that the phrase, "theater of war," is not the exclusive property of communiqué writers and military experts. It may mean simply the theatrical activity that goes on in playhouses during a war period. What effect is war having on Broadway?

The suddenness with which Americans found themselves in the fighting and the dire nature of the first reports resulted in a general decline in ticket buying. Only three of the sturdiest hits were not rocked by the cables and the radio bulletins.

War plays were hit hardest. "The Wookey," which had been doing big business since September, closes this evening. "Watch on the Rhine," which has had an unusual success for a serious play without stars, will continue at the Martin Beck until it is seen whether the anticipated revival in theater business justifies extending the local run before it is sent on tour.

The new turn of international events delivered the coup de grace to "Candle in the Wind," which will close on Jan. 10 after 89 performances here and which will then go on tour. On the road, "There Shall Be No Night" abandoned its tour at the decision of Robert E. Sherwood because of our alliance with Russia. One play, a comedy with a Pearl Harbor background, never arrived at all. And, according to Variety, nearly 20 projected plays have been eliminated from production schedules as a result of America's entry into the war.

* * *

Although events took Broadway by surprise, theater people have long been aware of the Fascist menace, of the need for sending relief to war victims, and latterly of this country's growing preparedness. Playwrights from Clare Boothe to Lillian Hellman have tried, with varying degrees of success, to dramatize anti-fascism.

In another area of the theater, there have been benefits for China, Republican Spain, Finland, Russia, Britain, and other victims of war. The American Theater Wing of the British War Relief Society had been active for many months before it became, on Dec. 15, the American War Service, pledged to raise $100,000.

The distribution through managerial co-operation of free theater tickets to service men has brought them into the playhouses, while the sponsors of travelling entertainments for the men in uniform have made token gestures of taking Broadway out to the camps and naval posts. Much more must be done in the latter field of activity. This correspondent invited a Staten Island Coastguardsman to the opening of "Banjo Eyes" on Christmas night and discovered, with some amazement, that the man in uniform had seen ten leading Broadway hits. "Watch on the Rhine" was his favorite. This young man — and there are many like him—had not seen a legitimate play before being stationed in New York.

* * *

Important though it may be as provider of wartime release and as a generous giver of its time and talents, the theater's obligation to itself and to the theater arts cannot be ignored. This obligation requires that it continue giving expression to serious ideas, that it discover and develop the playwrights who by ennobling the drama will help to make the world a better place.

A period when the use of every talent and skill should be regarded in the light of its possible use to the nation's effort places upon established playwrights the responsibility of deciding in what direction to expend their energies. Robert E. Sherwood, for instance, has become so valuable to the Administration that the Playwrights' Company, of which he is a member, does not expect a new play from him this year. It seems unlikely that Sidney Kingsley, as a draftee, will have much time to help produce his play, "Thomas Jefferson," which he finished after entering the Army. Other important playwrights such as Rice, Behrman, Odets, Anderson, and Connelly have been or will be represented this season.

Though serious, the situation of established playwrights is perhaps less difficult than that of the newcomers for this reason, it becomes the responsibility of those established in the professional theater to give special encouragement to new writers and promising experimental ventures. Already the Playwrights' Company conducts an annual Sidney Howard Memorial Play Contest for a $1,000 award to a promising playwright. The Playwrights' might go further and produce each year one play by a newcomer.

The Theater Guild could appropriately return to its former position as a creative theater organization by searching out and introducing new theater talents and new ideas. For their own benefit, Broadway's commercial producers should participate in such efforts. If the box-office prospects of such ventures on Broadway itself appear dubious, there is still the possibility of contributing to the support of experimental ventures like the Studio Theater of the New School for Social Research, the American Actors company, and possibly other such groups. There are interesting plays to be produced if the managers will have the perception to recognize them plus the courage and imagination to produce them.

"The issue is urgent: for Broadway . . . holds the organized power of representing our American democracy to its own youth and to the world. . . . The main need is for all forces of the theater . . . and of the people as audience to get together for co-ordination, imbued with one patriotic desire—to raise the standards of the theater for the sake of America, her nobility in the eyes of her sons and of the new age they are fighting for."

Here is a challenge and an ideal for America's "Theater of War" as it approaches 1942 and as it prepares to carry on until the theater of peace is arrived at once more. It is the expression of a hope nonetheless timely because it was set down by Percy Mackay in April, 1918.

Dance Week End in Manhattan

By Margaret Lloyd

Concert dance in the United States exists by its own will to live, is propelled by the necessities of its own creative impulse. That there are eager, overflowing audiences for it was proved again in the tightly packed week-end sample case shown in New York during the after-Christmas holidays, when even standing room was sold out in advance.

The valiant spirit of the creative modern dancer is no better exemplified than in Doris Humphrey and Charles Weidman, who opened the second repertory season at their little studio theater on West Sixteenth Street with three performances of Miss Humphrey's full-length portrait of a career, "Decade," on Dec. 26 and 27. This work, first produced for the Bennington Festival last summer, has been much revised, particularly in the second part, with a strengthening of the narrative and a lessening of quotation from the later and more impressive compositions. It is still an intimate studio piece rather than a major theater production, and looks even more so in the intimate studio setting.

One enters from the turbulent, cluttered street, past a Chinese laundry shop, through wide red portals into another world, a quieter and lovelier world of dance. The small lobby is hung with photographs of the company in action. Everything is ordered and harmonious—the dull red of the entrance doors repeated in the hangings, the silver gray blocks and columns framing the open, uncurtained dancing place, seats raised in tiers before it, the lighting apparatus neatly boxed in a side balcony

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And here those wonderfully matched partners, those sterling dancers, dancers from the bone and sinew, the heart and soul out, carry on and carry through. Many fine dancers, developed beyond the point of contentment within the group to creative maturity, have emerged from their company. Few first-rate dancers are left. Men are scarce. Yet with the material they have at hand, these pioneers and leaders in their field say what they must say, do what they must do, the only important thing for them to do, in the face of economic pressure and world turmoil, One knows they will ultimately work out of this phase of their experience into a larger sphere.

Not unheralded, but apparently unsung, came Carmalita Maracci, the brilliant young dancer from California, with her company, to dance in the pleasant Theresa L. Kaufman Auditorium of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, on the afternoon of Dec. 28. Because it was off the Broadway circuit, no reviews appeared in the chief New York papers next day, though no doubt future Sunday columns will redound with praise. If Maracci chose to dance on the pedestal of a public statue, the event would be worth reporting, and not as sensational news.

* * *

Mistress of the twinkling entrechat and purling bourrée, of the intricate heel beat and shaded castanet, past mistress of wit and satire in the discerning summation of the dance of a tradition and the dance of a race, she is a blaze of sparkling and agile rhythms. Her solo "Fandanguillo" evoked exultant outcries in Spanish terms from an audience that went wild with delight. Her clever new "Behold, The Ballerina!" is a wickedly barbed projectile at the prima assoluta compiex, and choregraphically ingenious, too, as when the three adoring girls of the ballet, seated on a bench, play their amusing allegro with feet and legs.

So fresh and unusual on the New York scene is this original dancer, one might suppose her Eastern visit would be prolonged. But no. Wherever the fault may lie, an exciting dancer with a bright new point of view was allowed to depart immediately for the return trip West, booked for engagements all along the way. Last year Maracci and her company, and properties, crossed and recrossed the continent in a station wagon. It is to be hoped that this year they traveled more comfortably for their brief sojourn in the East.

At the peak of serenity and composure as well as at the highest peak so far of her career, Martha Graham, with an excellent supporting company, presented for the first time in New York her dance comedy, "Punch and The Judy," created for last summer's Bennington Festival, in the newly named, and for dancers newly discovered, uptown Concert Theater, on the evening of Dec. 28. This polished little sinfonia domestica, a gem of observation and comment, has been previously described. With some clarification of the Heroes section, the mixture is as before, as potent, as effervescent. It is alive with laughter.

* * *

Her master work, "Letter to the World," was received by a rapt and silent audience. Here is emotion distilled, emotion under complete control of the artist, felt to the breaking point by those to whom it is addressed, never for a moment self-indulged. Miss Graham has known the struggles and privations of the pioneer. She is now in perfect command of herself and of her artistic destiny—the great artist of the great American dance.

On the following evening another priceless dance comedy, "Every Soul is a Circus," was substituted for "Punch and The Judy" in a program which on both occasions included the beautiful little miracle play, "El Penitente," together with "Letter to the World."

Meanwhile in Carnegie Hall, on Sunday evening, Paul Draper, virtuoso of tap, and Larry Adler, virtuoso of the harmonica, traversed music from Bach to Boogie-Woogie in their individual ways, concluding with spontaneous improvisations to a capacity audience, according to report.

On the streets black headlines announced the bombing of unprotected Manila. Abrupt as was the transition from the world of beauty to the grim facts of war, we who had seen Miss Graham's concert, and those that had gone before, were somehow fortified with hope and courage to play our parts. Dance had given aid and comfort to the enemies—of organized, aggressive evil.

Music and War

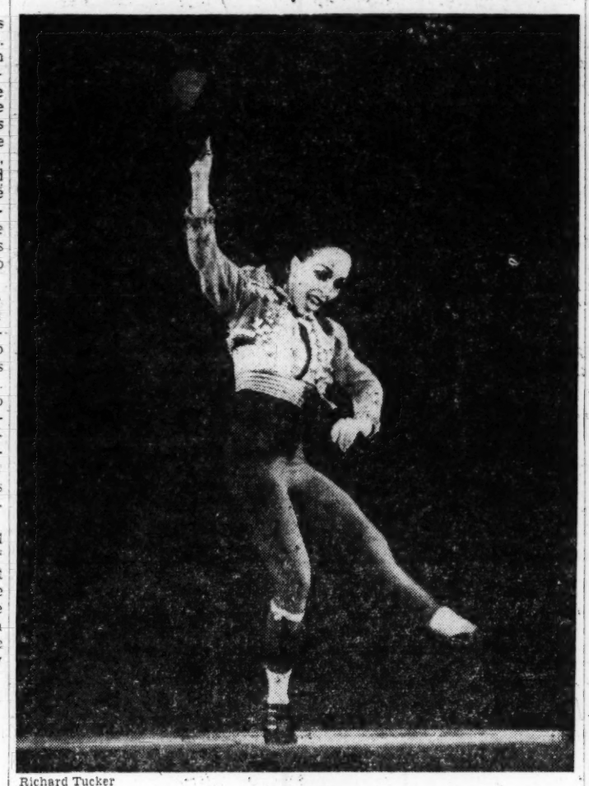
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

War had an immediate effect on San Francisco's music. Fortunately the effect has thus far proved to be only temporary.

First blackouts caused minor concerts to be cancelled. Concerts that persisted drew diminished audiences. But within 10 days the public had so recovered its spirits that a municipal concert of the San Francisco Symphony drew an audience of 6,000 persons.

The symphony preceded its regular schedule with a delightful thirtieth anniversary party. The celebration took the form of a "pop" concert, an indoor supper and a general entertainment. Pierre Monteux conducted waltzes of Strauss, Tchaikovsky, and Ravel. Jazz and tropical dances were presented by Katherine Dunham's negro group. Brian Aherne, movie actor, was Narrator in Prokofieff's whimsical fairy tale, "Peter and the Wolf." A special broadcast brought to the hall the congratulatory voices of eminent conductors: Alfred Hertz, Walter Damrosch, Rudolph Ganz, John Barbirolli, and the composer-conductor, Igor Stravinsky.



Richard Tucker

Carmalita Maracci

A Program of Busoni's Music

By Oscar Thompson

New York

So rare are all-Busoni programs, in this country at least, that when Dimitri Mitropoulos elected to present one at a Philharmonic-Symphony concert in Carnegie Hall, no one of a dozen experienced concert patrons questioned during the intermission could recall ever having heard, or heard of, another. The event was described as a Busoni Memorial. As Ferruccio Busoni was born on April 1, 1866, it belatedly marked a seventy-fifth anniversary. In the audience undoubtedly were some who remembered well his American visits, when he tutored as a pianist and taught for a time at the New England Conservatory in Boston. Participating on the platform were two soloists who had served Busoni devoutly in his lifetime, the pianists Egon Petri, who on this occasion collaborated with the orchestra in Busoni's "Indian Fantasy," and the violinist Joseph Szigeti, who revived the recently neglected Violin Concerto. Both the conductor and the pianist were at one time pupils of Busoni.

* * *

Something of poetic license was involved in the designation of this as an all-Busoni list, since the Mozart-Busoni "Idomeneo" Overture was almost pure Mozart, with only some minor emendations to justify the hyphenation. Aside from the works for piano and violin already named, the pure Busoni of the afternoon embraced two so-called "studies" for the opera "Doktor Faust" (Sarabande and Cortège), and two movements from the "Geharnischte" ("Armor") Suite, also known as the Finnish Suite because of its dedications to contemporary Finnish composers, among them Sibelius.

All the original works by Busoni were new to the Philharmonic-Symphony repertoire, though the earliest—the suite—is credited to 1895, and the latest—the two pieces that were incorporated in "Doktor Faust"—to 1922. This of itself would indicate how slender has been the hold of Busoni the composer on the affections of a public that admired his playing as a pianist. Moreover, it may be doubted that the missionary zeal of Messrs. Mitropoulos, Petri, and Szigeti did much to alter the status quo. Exemplary performances were accorded the fantasy and the concerto and the applause was more than cordial for both soloists.

* * *

But will other pianists and violinists hasten to substitute these works for the warhorses on which they have been relying for their orchestral appearance? The doubts are many and profound. Neither work had the thrust to place it in the category of the "musts" of a soloist's existence. The fantasy, indeed, seemed faded and tepid, in spite of the virtuosity and sympathy of the pianist. The concerto fared rather better, chiefly because of the technical display of the concluding movement. But it is permissible to think—irrespective of Mr. Szigeti's plentiful recalls—that it, too, is a work primarily of the past.

The first of the two movements from the Finnish suite—"Monumento funèbre"—might have been written by Sibelius. But it would not have been important Sibelius. The second—"Assalto"—a very ingenious small piece, rich in texture and fluent in counterpoint, but not weighty in effect, was of interest as the work of an artist and a craftsman, without any pretense to emotional communication of any kind.

In the two "Doktor Faust" studies was an interesting touch of understatement, a kind of reticence in scoring that was apt and colored with a sure hand, yet never gleamed or shone forth boldly. In all of this music was quality. It was refined in detail and it was logical in structure. Banality never intruded and it avoided the cliché. Save in the Violin Concerto, it was the artist or the artisan who spoke, rather than the virtuoso. But what he had to say had all been said before with more vital emphasis by others. In a word, here was the music of a true eclectic.

* * *

Less easily classified was the latest symphony of Paul Hindemith, also introduced to Manhattan by Mr. Mitropoulos and the Philharmonic-Symphony. Here, one was inclined to feel, was essentially the writing of the virtuoso, the virtuoso who thinks in terms of rhythmic and dynamic effects. Thematically the four movements struck this commentator as being both sinewy and dry. There was something thewy, and cerebral, too, about the instrumentation, with little that was lush or winning. As always, the composer left the impression of knowing precisely what he was about and of achieving his purpose. Here was music direct, concise, and, in its general construction, orthodox; but certainly not reminiscent or derivative, save as it presented the hallmarks of its maker. In the last movement some fetching counterpoint was strikingly set forth by contrasts of timbres. But the final feeling was one of much industry rather than of charm.

On the same program was a second novelty, Darius Milhaud's "Suite Provençale." First heard at one of the modern music festivals in Venice five years ago, the suite has a folk-tune character and in much of its scoring it moves in the aura of the French military band. It afforded pleasant listening but unfortunately it came as a distinct anti-climax after the orgy of sonorities of Strauss' "Also Sprach Zarathustra," of which Mr. Mitropoulos gave a particularly bold and climactic performance.

One-Man Shows in New York

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

Several good one-man shows have been running through the holiday season. Not in every instance have the artists been outstanding performers in their various mediums; but so far as a number are concerned both début appearances and return exhibitions have proved attractive from one point of view or another.

Harry Wickley's sculpture show at the Associated American Artists Galleries gave indications of new promise for an artist already well known for his vigorous and able work in etching and drawing. Wickey's small figures of plain people and of animals showed intelligent understanding, a genuine grasp of sculptural form. To this realist nothing appears to count so much as honesty of statement, and this honesty he has applied with uniform success in his work, from the figure of an Eleventh Avenue "flapper" to a couple of boys wrestling and a negro shopper.

He gets some of his best effects in animal studies, and though portraits were part of the show, they were not characterized by quite the same distinction as were his other subjects. One realized, in looking at this show, that the artist knew life, and though he seldom enriched it with imagination, he found a direct approach to the living core of his subject matter.

* * *

Interested, too, in life is John Pike, an artist with a gift for striking atmosphere effects in his water colors. His exhibition at the Ferargil Gallery contained some homely subjects, such as "The Sick Calf" and "Argument in the Bull Pen," showing his tendency toward anecdotal realism. Though his handling of these scenes went a little on the side of illustration, his interpretation of them proved animate and vivid. What appeared to special advantage, however, was his fluent expression of the mood of different scenes, for he is very good in showing light or warm and sultry air as an atmospheric accompaniment for his descriptive contexts. Pike made his fourth appearance here in the Ferargil show, and once more stood out as one of our more accomplished water colorists.

John Blomshield was another artist who made an attractive show. A former Chicagoan who has been living for nearly 20 years abroad, he brought to notice at the O'Toole Gallery, qualities of precision and taste recalling Bronzino and, indirectly, the American Lucioni. The clarity of this artist's seeing and the equal clarity of his drawing and painting were notable in the display, which contained several portraits and about an equal number of still-life groups. His taste for color, though not especially distinguished, yet gave richness to his precisely painted forms, and showed harmony and balance in arrangement.

* * *

Theodore Sohner, a St. Paul artist, who also carried on his studies abroad, having worked with André L'Hôte in Paris and other teachers in Italy, gave his first New York show at the Barbizon Plaza Gallery. This indicated a diversified interest in subject matter, ranging from landscapes of Minnesota and Arizona to portraits and still-life subjects, and showed in all an academic viewpoint ably supported by smooth brushwork and clear color.

Mr. Sohner appeared less interested in forcing the personal note in his painting than in giving a direct and honest translation of his subject matter. With a well-rounded talent, he thus seemed able to handle one subject quite as confidently and skillfully as another. More depth and vitality could be achieved in his portraits, which seemed a trifle thin. However, most of his landscapes were ably done, and especially good was a small group of Western scenes in pastels.

Another interesting newcomer is Don Burns, whose work is being shown for the first time here at the Morton Gallery. This artist adds to the groups of paintings and sculpture on display, a small show of drawings of the Buffalo steel mills, where Mr. Burns has been employed as a puddler. It is obvious that he knows his subject well and has viewed it from many angles. To set down with spirit and feeling the dark moods and glowing contrasts of the industrial scene was this artist's evident aim, and the result is a variety of studies of furnaces and the men who work with them which are not only rich in atmosphere but reveal in the lively handling of the scenes much skill and personality.

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Bruins, Olympics, and Olympic Juniors Play Tomorrow in Madison Square Garden

Local Hockey Teams Stage All-Boston Day in New York

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston's three hockey teams—the Bruins, the Olympics, and the Olympic Juniors—are set to stage an all-Boston Day in Madison Square Garden tomorrow when they meet three teams from the New York area in a series of games which start at noon.

The Bruins, who defeated the Americans in Boston on Thursday, are ready for their return game with Red Dutton's newly-named Brooklyn outfit; the Olympics hope to continue their mastery over the Rangers' amateur farm team, the Rovers; and the Juniors start off the day by meeting Sands Point Tigers in a Metropolitan League contest at noon.

Despite the close 5-4 score last Thursday, the Bruins are expected to have an easy time with the Amerks tomorrow evening for the latter will be a tired group of skaters by the time the first whistle blows. They have already played on Wednesday and Thursday nights of this week and tonight they will be in Toronto, immediately after which they will take a sleeper back to New York. They will be not only game-weary, but train-weary as well, and the National League leaders should win handily.

No less weary than the Americans will be the Senior Olympics, who for the past week have been on the road and whose game tomorrow afternoon will be their sixth in 10 days. Tonight the 'Pics are playing at Atlantic City, a team that has yet to beat the Olympics, and the Bostonians take the train to New York tomorrow morning.

Freshest sextet of all will be the Juniors, who are leading the Met League standing with a record of three straight victories. They have already defeated Manhattan Arrows once and Jamaica Hawks twice, and would like nothing better than to add a victory over the strong Sands Point outfit. Playing with the Juniors tomorrow will be young Gerry Bauer, kid brother of the Bruins' Bobby.

Gerry this fall began attending Lowell Textile Institute and was prevailed upon to play for the Juniors when the new year started. For the past two weeks he has been home for Christmas vacation, but he has not let his hockey instincts go stale, playing several games for a junior team in Kitchener.

Both the Bruins and the Olympics will be at home next week, the Bruins being called upon to play just one game against Chicago Black Hawks at Boston Garden Tuesday. The Olympics arrive home Wednesday, following their Tuesday evening engagement with the Washington Eagles in Washington. Wednesday evening the Olympics will meet the Eagles here in the first of a five-game home stand that will wind up their efforts to win the Walker Cup, emblematic of supremacy over the first half of the Eastern League schedule. This stand will be featured by a two-game series next Saturday and Sunday with the leading Johnstown Bluebirds.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	14	4	3	31	70	41
Toronto	14	7	1	29	67	43
New York	14	8	1	29	81	67
Chicago	9	9	3	21	54	58
Detroit	7	11	2	16	45	59
Brooklyn	6	16	1	13	58	82
Montreal	5	14	1	11	47	72

★ ★ ★

Yesterday the entire squad worked in behalf of the United States Government. At the Jordan Marsh ticket office the players sold nearly $50,000 worth of defense stamps and bonds. The team management took $10,000, the players $100 each, and other contributions rolled in with some 2,000 youngsters swarming around buying stamps.

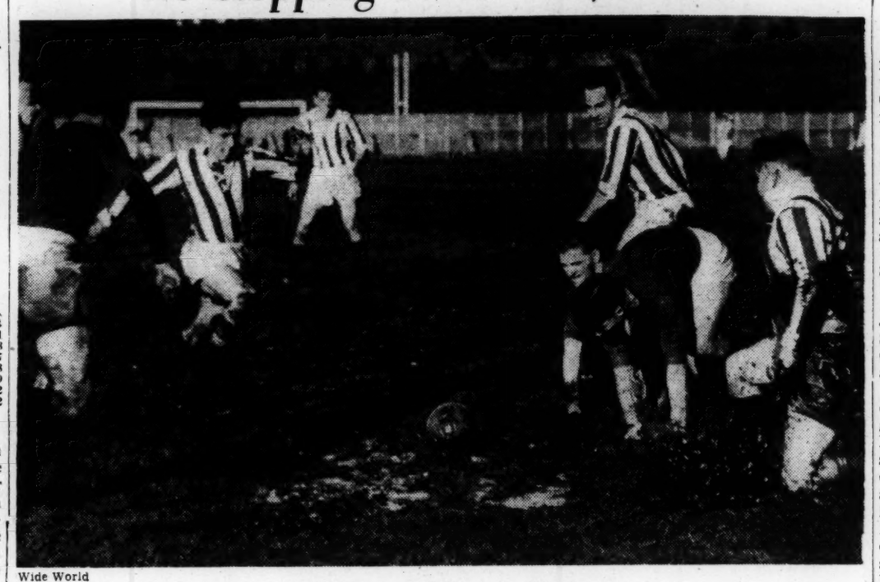
★ ★ ★

Because the 15th man on the squad does not get enough work, Manager Art Ross has sent Cliff Thompson, local favorite, out to St. Paul for seasoning. He will play under the coaching of Herb Mitchell, a former Bruin.

★ ★ ★

With the exception of Thompson and Dutch Hiller, the team practiced at the Skating Club of Boston rink this noon. Hiller preceded the team to New York for the game with Amerks tomorrow night.

No Stopping Soccer Enthusiasts



Wide World

RAF Bests All-Stars in Slush

SAN FRANCISCO—The soccer eleven of the Royal Air Force trainees bested the muddy going here and the picked stars of the San Francisco area, 3 to 2. This action favoring the English shows Dennis Mason of the RAF coming down the middle. At the extreme right is Hans Specht, well-known local German star who scored one of the losers' goals.

Britishers Make Clean Sweep of Series

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Soccer-minded enthusiasts of this city were entertained during the Christmas holidays by a series of international football games between teams representing the Royal Air Force and two San Francisco aggregations. The RAF team was chosen from British flying cadets now undergoing intensive training in Los Angeles, and among the members chosen to make the trip here were: Neil Smart, J. Nichols, A. J. Drew, G. Miller, W. Murch, J. Smith, D Mason, A. Lickley, L. Courtney, J. Simpson, A. Whitehead, A. Standrin, E. Atkinson, Berry, G. Gosnell, D. Lorimer, H. Endicott, and Ken Gilderdale.

The young trainees had been competing in the regular Los Angeles soccer competition and established a fine reputation for themselves as good footballers and excellent sportsmen. In the first game against the S. F. Rovers the RAF had little trouble winning, 4 to 0. In spite of the slippery condition of the turf the Britishers played a steady and colorful brand of football and displayed too much cleverness for the local boys. Alex Lickley scored their first goal five minutes after the game commenced, three minutes later Ken Gilderdale duplicated the performance, and Ted Atkinson made the score 3 to 0 just before halftime. Atkinson, who played brilliantly throughout, added his team's fourth in the second half, and with his teammates completely stopped the attack of the Rovers.

All-Stars

The RAF's opponent in the second game was the cosmopolitan team of All-Stars, consisting of two Englishmen, one Irishman, three Spaniards, three Germans, one Welshman, three Scots, two Italians, one Russian, one Czech, and a Brazilian manager. While Pete Ridonelli and Hans Specht were able to register a goal apiece for the All-Stars, the San Franciscans could not prevent Ken Gilderdale (London), Ted Atkinson (Darlington), and Capt. George Gosnell (Manchester) from each kicking a goal, to make the final score 3 to 2 in favor of the RAF.

The British boys readily admitted that they possessed an advantage over the San Franciscans because they were accustomed to playing in the rain and mud. Invariably they allowed the ball to come to them and thereby conserved their energies. They returned to their training duties in Los Angeles grateful for having had the opportunity to come to San Francisco to play.

History of Soccer in S. F.

Although football had been played in the San Francisco Bay region since 1889, organized soccer competition began in 1902 when the California Football Association was formed. Edgar Pomeroy (Liverpool), an "old" rugby player, was one of the most active in the new organization, which elected Taliesin Evans president and Henry "Bobs" Roberts (Manchester) secretary. Being a strictly amateur group, all players were registered with the Pacific Coast Association (A. A. U.), and this gave soccer an equal standing with the other amateur sports of the Nation. The advent of Arthur Robinson (who had refereed in the English Wirral League) was of tremendous importance, as it was soon evident that he had exceptional ability as a referee and his judgment, firmness, and quick decisions were of inestimable value to the advancement of the game in this area. One hundred and twenty players took part in the first year of competition, which was won by the British-American Rifles, with the Vampires, San Francisco, Independents, and Albion Rovers finishing in that order California-born Percy Chambers was the star of the initial season, and was well supported by Bob Shand (Glasgow, and later sports editor of the Oakland Tribune), Lyndon, Forest, and Dr. McCartney.

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Formed in 1903-04

In order to promote and foster the game outside the Bay region the California Association Football Union was formed in 1903-04, and Vice-President Dr. Frank Jones donated a perpetual trophy valued at $500. Players of skill kept coming to the Bay region from time to time, among them being Jack Mackenzie (Woolwich Arsenal), Fletcher and Harry Elliott (Durham), Arnold Hunter (Liverpool), Fay brothers (Cumberland), Harold Richardson (Gloucester), E. M. Peterson (Manchester), one of the greatest all-time kickers, Jack Balmain (who played for 20 years), A. R. Warburton, Hans Christianson, Bruce Sharp, and Bob Taylor (Scotland). The rebuilding of this city after the fire of 1906 brought a large number of British artisans, many of whom were excellent soccer players, and this gave the game a wonderful stimulus. Among the number was Billy Dike, who later returned to England and played with Tottenham Hotspurs.

After the World War descendants of the original British stock organized teams composed of native sons, and competed against squads representing British, Spanish, Italian, Croatian, White Russian, Danish, German, and Swedish organizations—a veritable football melting pot and a good indication of the universal appeal of soccer as a sport. Later the game became an integral part of the sport calendar of almost all the San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Sacramento high schools and the universities. At present Los Angeles leads in the number of participants in the game, and the Los Angeles Scottish A. C. is the holder of the 1941 California State championship.

All-Time U. C. Teams

Brick Morse, '96 (California's perennial sophomore and composer of "Hail to California"), has just revised his all-time Golden Bear teams. As he has been intimately and enthusiastically connected with athletics at U. C. since the day he enrolled as a freshman, it would be hard to find one better qualified to pick all-star teams from players who have represented that institution. Four on his list belong to the never-to-be-forgotten Andy Smith era, four to the pre-Smith period, and three were coached by Leonard Allison. Among the names are those of two California baseballers who after graduation went on the major leagues—Orvie Overall (star pitcher for the Chicago Cubs when that club dominated the National League), and Sam Chapman, who had a great season with Connie Mack's Athletics last year. Morse placed the famous Brick Muller, '22, at end; Lol Pringle, 1900, tackle; Dana Carey, '25, guard; Babe Horrell, '24, center; Orvie Overall, '02, guard; Bob Reinhard, '41, tackle; Bob Berkey, '22, end; Vic Bottari, '38, quarter; Percy Hall, '98, half; Sam Chapman, '37, half, and Wulf Ransom, '96, fullback. For his second team he picked Perry Schwartz, '37, end; Stewart Beam, '23, tackle; Ted Beckett, '28, guard; Bob Herwig, '37; Vard Stockton, '37, guard; Dan McMillan, '20, tackle; W. Womble, '01, end; John Mee, '37, quarter; L. Smith, '99, half; P. Sprott, '20, half; John Sutton, '85, fullback.

Some P. C. C. Statistics

For the past six years the round-robin schedule has been in effect in the Pacific Coast Conference, and top honors have been well distributed. California leads with one and a half victories, and only Washington State and Oregon U. have failed to head the list at least once during that period. Washington won in 1936; California in 1937 and tied with the University of Southern California in 1938; U. S. C. also tied with the University of California at Los Angeles in 1939; Stanford triumphed in 1940, and Oregon State College in 1941. During that period Washington won 25, lost 14, tied 3, for a percentage of .641; U. S. C. followed with 20-13-8—.606; California 24-17-1—.585; Oregon State 21-15-6—.583; Stanford 19-19-4—.583; U. C. L. A. 14-21-6—.400; Washington State 13-24-5—.351; Oregon 13-26-3—.333.

Rose Bowl Games—Washington 0, Pittsburgh 21, attendance 85,180, receipts $246,826; California 13, Alabama 0, 89,650 (record), $293,372; U. S. C. 7, Duke 3, 85,180, $310,285; U. S. C. 14, Tennessee 0, 86,000 (est.), $320,095; Stanford 21, Nebraska 13, 88,746, $333,606 (record). Next to leading the Pacific Coast Conference, the main objective of the University of California is to defeat Stanford in the annual Big Game, and this it has successfully accomplished in five out of the last six years. The Golden Bears scored 15 touchdowns to Stanford's 4, and an aggregate of 94 points to 27—as one U. C. enthusiast said, "Coach Leonard Allison apparently has the 'Indian' sign on the Indians."

H. Archie Richardson

By-Plays

The Sullivan Trophy

Some 12 years ago the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States put up a trophy to honor the memory of James E. Sullivan. The trophy was to be awarded each year to that amateur athlete who by his performance, example, and influence as an amateur had done the most to advance the cause of sportsmanship.

This year, by its going to Leslie MacMitchell of New York University it has gone to one who well deserves the honor. While there is no stipulation as to the branch of sport the winner has to engage in it is perhaps most fitting that a runner has won it for 1941 as track and field sports were the ones that Mr. Sullivan was most interested in.

Always a team man and ever ready to give up personal glory for the school or college team that he was a member of, MacMitchell certainly qualifies from the sportsmanship angle. He also easily qualifies from the viewpoint of excellence in competition as he has completed a great record for cross-country running.

As a freshman he won the I. C. 4A. cross-country championship and then went on to win the varsity title three successive years. Only once before in the history of the I. C. 4A. event has the same athlete won the varsity title three times and that was way back in the days of the great John Paul Jones of Cornell. MacMitchell has also won several important mile races and been a member of his college relay teams.

It is also pleasing to note that Cornelius Warmerdam of the San Francisco Olympic Club was second to MacMitchell in the poll. Warmerdam performed one of the greatest athletic feats of all time when he became the first 15-foot pole vaulter. He has done between 15 and 15ft. 5¾in. over 10 times.

The coming year is going to find athletes competing under far different conditions since the Sullivan Trophy was first offered. Many, if not the most of our best athletes, will be in the army or the navy and the standard of competition probably will not be as high. We certainly hope that a selection will be made, however, as we believe the most worthy athlete is entitled to be so honored even though some of our best athletes are out of it because of war service.

G. M. R. H.

Deeds by Picard, Harbert Noteworthy in Golf World

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 3—The last two big golf tournaments of the year 1941 had both their surprises and interesting aspects. Henry Picard emerged from a season of astonishing obscurity, for him, to win the open at Harlingen, Texas, and Chick Harbert, the following week, broke through with his first major victory since he turned professional, by spread-eagling the field at Beaumont, Texas.

These performances were noteworthy from two entirely different angles. In Picard's case, it has his brother professionals, as well as his friends and admirers, wondering whether he has definitely emerged from the doldrums and is ready to do battle this coming year for major honors; in Harbert's case, it will be interesting to see whether his first major success is the forerunner of others to come, the first step from mediocrity to stardom.

Native of Plymouth

Henry Picard, a native of Plymouth, Mass., had been a winner of many important tournaments and rated among the country's competitive leaders for a matter of almost 10 years until he more or less dropped out of sight this past year, after winning the New Orleans open last February. It should be remembered, however, that he has played in far fewer tournaments than in previous years. In the national open he was way down, for him, tied for 26th place.

In the Miami open here last month he showed signs of a return to old form, with three successive 71's; but a final round of 74 boosted his total to 287, resulting in a tie for 19th place. It was utterly unlike him not to break 70 in at least one round on a course where so many others did. That he failed to do so in his second round 71 was almost a crime; at the ninth, which is only a drive and short pitch, he took a seven. Here, I'm told, he was just off the green in two and took five more to get the ball into the cup.

Dazzling 131

Even though not among the leaders in that tournament, Picard did play the last nine holes extremely well in his first two rounds, 32 and 33, respectively, and that evidently was the kind of golf he displayed at Harlingen, Texas, with his dazzling 131 for the first 36 holes, followed by 66, 69, this time breaking 70 in all four rounds. It is to be noted, moreover, that he finished sixth at Beaumont, even though he slipped badly in the final round, with a 76.

Those of us who watched Melvin (Chick) Harbert hit some of his shots in the national amateur at Portland, Ore., in 1937, and in the western amateur which followed, at Los Angeles, Calif., and know about his sensational scoring in the Michigan open several seasons back have been wondering when he was to break forth with something brilliant as a professional.

Has Distance

He has the distance, for one thing, right along with Ben Hogan and some of the other swatters, and he can match any of them for spectacular recoveries. In the 1937 national amateur, for example, he was in deep rough about 125 yards from the pin at the home hole in the qualifying round on the ragged edge of qualifying. He felt that shot had to be good, to make him safe, and it was so good that he was left with a putt of inches for the birdie which, it transpired, let him in with a margin of four strokes.

In the Miami open Harbert's opening rounds of 76 and 73 did not even qualify him for the last two sessions, but when he moved over into Texas something happened. He started to click at Harlingen, reeling off a 65 in his last round, which elevated him to 11th place in the final standing and evidently was just what he needed. Opening up with a 70 at Beaumont, he followed with 68, 67, and 71.

Put those five consecutive rounds of his together, the 65 at Harlingen and the four at Beaumont, and they show an average of 68½. On top of that just keep in mind that Harbert won at Beaumont with a seven-stroke margin over Ben Hogan and Paul Runyan, who tied for second, and it begins to appear that the erstwhile Michigan amateur may have "arrived" to stay. Anyway, what he does in the opening tournaments of the same year will be watched with greater interest than in any time since he joined the pro ranks.

Lafayette Football

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTON, Pa.—Army, Bucknell and Dickinson return on Lafayette's football schedule for 1942, announced by Director of Athletics Henry W. Clark.

Army returns on the schedule after a lapse of one year; Bucknell, after nine years, and Dickinson after five years. They replace Navy, Gettysburg and Muhlenberg.

New York University, Brown, Virginia, Rutgers, Western Maryland and Lehigh remain on the schedule, New York University opening the Maroon's season at Easton. The schedule is as follows:

Sept. 26, New York University.
Oct. 3, Army, away; Dickinson; 17, Brown, away; 24, Virginia; 31, Bucknell, away.
Nov. 7, Rutgers, away; 14, Western Maryland; 21, Lehigh.

Borgman at Allentown

ALLENTOWN, Pa. (AP)—Benny Borgman, 1941 manager of Syracuse in the International League and for two seasons before that skipper of Sacramento in the Pacific Coast League, was named as manager of the Allentown club of the Interstate League for the 1942 season.

Borgman succeeds Jimmy Deshong, former New York Yankees and Washington pitcher, who took over in the middle of the 1940 season. Deshong recently announced his retirement from baseball.

Middies Elect Creamer

ANNAPOLIS, Md. (AP)—Midshipman J. J. Creamer of Hopedale, Mass., has been elected captain of the Naval Academy's cross-country squad for 1942.

Greenberg Signs In Service Again For War Duration

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—Hank Greenberg, former Detroit baseball player, enlisted in the United States Army two weeks ago, he told friends yesterday.

"I am definitely through with baseball—for the duration," he added.

Greenberg, the American League's most valuable player of 1940, was drafted in early summer but was released on Dec. 5 because he was over the 28-year age limit. He spent most of his time at Fort Custer, Mich., with an anti-tank outfit. His home is in New York.

In Detroit, the Tiger management was mildly surprised over Greenberg's action, which club officials said he hadn't discussed with them.

Fort Custer and Detroit army officials said they knew nothing of his re-enlistment.

Carse Recalled

KANSAS CITY (AP) — Bobby Carse, a wing for the Kansas City American Hockey Association club, has been recalled by the Chicago Black Hawks of the National League. The Black Hawks called up Carse after their team had been weakened by injuries.

Hockey at a Glance

Results Jan. 2

By the Associated Press

Eastern Amateur League

River Vale 5, Atlantic City 3 (overtime).
New York 3, Washington 2.

Sports Around the Hub

Sports Activities Out of Town

With no local sports activity to speak of this week end, the fans will keep tuned to radio and newspaper to follow their favorites away from home. The East-West football game played in New Orleans today had two Harvard players, Chub Peabody and Loren MacKinney. The three local hockey teams are in New York tomorrow, the Harvard and Dartmouth basketball teams are in the mid-West as is the Dartmouth hockey team. The Harvard six has been playing at Lake Placid. Next week local sports will boom again however.

★ ★ ★

Everybody is pulling for a large attendance at the Chicago Bear-All-Star grid game in New York tomorrow since the proceeds go to the Navy relief.

★ ★ ★

Pro tennis invaded the city today when Frankie Kovacs held open house to the local net writers at the Hotel Manger this noon. The Pacific Coast youngster, who irked the amateur tennis officials with his court clowning during the summer, likes the pro game because of the money angle and the fact that his clowning is an asset.

★ ★ ★

It is little short of remarkable the way the Ice-Capades of 1942 has grown in popularity. This show was put together only a year ago and it is playing to sell-out houses regularly. Here in Boston it is proving to be one of the best paying ventures of the season.

★ ★ ★

The first appearance of an Army athletic team in the present war is scheduled for the Boston Garden next Wednesday when the Lovel Hospital team from Camp Devens will meet the Junior Olympics in a game preliminary to that between the Senior Olympics and Washington.

★ ★ ★

Belmont Hill and Thayer Academy reached the final of the private school hockey conference at the Skating Club of Boston yesterday. Belmont defeated Browne and Nichols, 10-1, and Thayer shut out Noble and Greenough, 3-0. In the other games yesterday, Brooks school defeated Pomfret, 3-2, and Governor Dummer whipped Roxbury Latin, 3-1.

★ ★ ★

According to those who saw the Rose Bowl game in which Oregon State upset Duke, including the Duke coach, Wallace Wade, someone overlooked an All-America when Don Durdan, Beaver back, was not named even to the Pacific Coast Conference eleven.

★ ★ ★

Exeter Academy moved into the final of the Lake Placid competition for the Northwood championship. In advancing to the final yesterday Exeter defeated Williston Academy, 9-3, and will meet Northwood School, which defeated St. Mark's 3-0. The winner will take the Whiting trophy.

★ ★ ★

The necessary changes in college athletics due to the war reached closer to local affairs yesterday when Charlie Caldwell, Williams football coach, was quoted out of Buffalo as saying that the Little Three—Williams, Amherst and Wesleyan—may suspend the rule barring freshmen from competition.

College Hockey

Results Jan. 2

By the Associated Press

Harvard 2, Princeton 1.
Dartmouth 4, Minnesota 2.

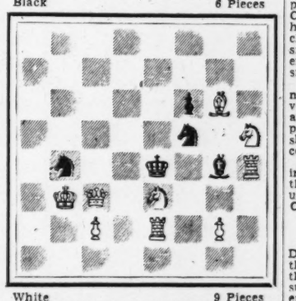
Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

Jan. 3, 1942
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2415

By Comins Mansfield

Black 6 Pieces



White 9 Pieces
8/8/5pB1/5ktqKt/1kt2k1bR/1KQ1Kt3/2P1-R1P1/8.

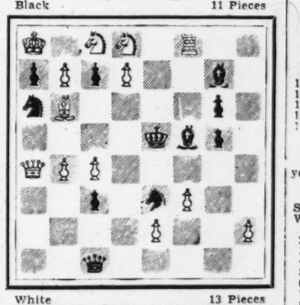
White to play and mate in two

(The great Glasgow composer does this column great honor by the above contribution to the Informal Composing Tourney.)

Problem No. 2416

By F. Gamage

Black 11 Pieces



White 13 Pieces
K1Kt1Kt1R2/pPpP2b1/ktB4p1/4kbp1/QPP5-/2piktP2/4P2P/2q5.

White to play and mate in three

(Tidskrift for Schack, January, 1907.)

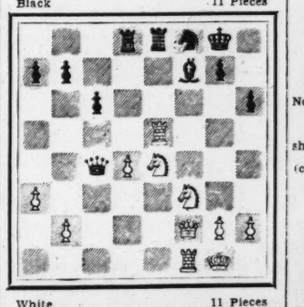
Solutions to Problems

No. 2413. R-Q8
No. 2414. 1. P-K3 K-R3
2. Q-B5!
1. RxP
2. BxKtch
1. ..... P-Kt4, Kt-K3, or R-K3
2. KtxKt

End-Game No. 595. White can only draw: 1 K-Kt6, R-QB8; 2 K-B6, K-Kt; 3 R-R8ch. K-R2: 4 R-QB8, R-KR8; 5 R-Q8, R-QB8; 6 R-Q8, K-Kt; 7 K-Q7, K-Kt2 and draws. If 1 ..... R-Kt8ch; 2 K-B6, K-Q; 3 R-R8ch. K-K2; 4 K-B7. White wins. Obviously a complete analysis of this position would take a whole column. If the student is puzzled, he should try to discover just why the first variation given is correct to draw. Fine's Basic Chess Endings is, of course, the authority to consult.

End-Game No. 596

Black 11 Pieces



White 11 Pieces
3rrktk1/pp3bp1/2p4p/4R3/2qPKt3/P4Kt2/-1P3QPP/5RK1

White to play and win

(Marshall-Rubinstein, Moscow, 1925.)

Notes

G. Koltanowski, Belgian blindfold champion, visited the Attleboro (Massachusetts) Chess Club on Dec. 16. Here he gave one of his interesting talks on the human side of chess, and also demonstrated his skill in simultaneous play. Some time before, he entertained the Providence Chess Club similarly.

S. Reshevsky, United States champion, now living in Boston with his recent bride, visited Pawtucket on Dec. 13. Reshevsky always seems to use up all of his time when playing serious chess, but he is by no means slow in simultaneous play, and is one of the country's best rapid-transit experts.

Reuben Fine is reported to be in Washington doing special translating work for the Government. Does this mean he will be unable to compete in the United States Championship, scheduled for the spring?

College Game

The annual Harvard-Yale-Princeton-Dartmouth championship tournament, held this year as usual just before Christmas in the Marshall Chess Club, New York, resulted in a triumph for the Harvard players: C. W. Hewlett, Jr., R. P. Stokey, A. G. Skelly, and H. Brandt.

The game below shows how the Harvard leader disposed of the Dartmouth first-board player.

Dutch Defense

Eban	Hewlett	Eban	Hewlett
White	Black	White	Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-KB4	15 Kt-Kt5	P-R3
2 P-B4	Kt-KB3	16 Kt-K6	BxKt
3 P-KKt3	Kt-B3	17 PxB	Q-Kt4
4 B-Kt2	P-K4	18 Q-R5	RxR
5 P-Q3	B-B4	19 RxR	PxP
6 Castles	P-Q3	20 K-R	QxQP
7 Kt-B3	Castles	21 B-K	P-K4
8 P-QR3	P-QR4	22 Q-Q	QxQ
9 B-Q2	Q-K	23 RxQ	PxP
10 Kt-Q5	KtxKt	24 B-QB3	P-K5
11 PxKt	Kt-K2	25 B-B	Kt-B4
12 P-K4	B-Q2	26 K-Kt2	Kt-K6ch
13 P-QKt4	PxP	Resigns	
[illegible]xP	B-Kt3		

Boston Championship

Here is a brilliant game won by last year's champion.

Sicilian Defense

Shapiro	Gates	Shapiro	Gates
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	15 PxP	BxKBP
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	16 BxKtP	R-Kt
3 P-Q4	PxP	17 Kt-Q5	P-K3
4 KtxP	P-Q3	18 Kt-Kt7ch	K-R
5 P-QB4	Kt-B3	19 KtxB	PxKt
6 Kt-QB3	P-KKt3	20 B-Q5	Kt-K4
7 B-K2	B-Kt2	21 RxP	QR-K
8 B-K3	Castles	22 R-R5	P-B4
9 Castles	KtxKt	23 P-QKt4	QxKtP
10 BxKt	B-K3	24 R-Kt	Q-R4
11 P-B4	R-B	25 RxPch	KxR
12 P-QKt3	Q-R4	26 Q-R5ch	B-R3
13 B-B3	Kt-Q2	27 R-Kt7ch	Resigns
14 P-KB5	PxP		

Boston Final Standing

Dr. Gerhard Katz won the Boston championship and custody of the George Sturgis trophy without the loss of a single game, and with only two draws. Second was J. Fliegel, by a bare half point. O. Shapiro, who won this event last year, was third, only a point behind the winner.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 2

East

St. John's 64, Maryland 48.
Wyoming 73, Albright 54.
Mount Union 72, Ohio Wesleyan 45.
Villanova 36, Detroit 31.
Lasalle 44, Davis-Elkins 33.

South

Kentucky 62, Washington and Lee 33.
Virginia 37, Norfolk Naval T. S. 26.
Wake Forest 44, McCracy Eagles 30.

Midwest

Loyola (Chicago) 42, Omaha 26.
Oregon State 36, Texas A. & M. 30.
Great Lakes N. T. S. 48, Central (Ind.) Normal 32.
Washington 45, Michigan State 42.
Emporia, Kan., Tournament Finals
Maryville Tea. 43, Baker 40 (championship).
Kansas Wes. 63, Northwestern (Okla.) 54 (consolation).
Emporia State 31, Drury 29.
Sterling 28, Wichita 25.

West

Santa Clara 57, California 55.
Colorado State 43, Colorado Mines 38.
Denver 39, Greeley State 37.
Western State 34, Adams State 33.
Washington State 56, E. Washington 38.
Stanford 56, Arizona 26.
San Francisco U. 46, U. C. L. A. 40.
New Mexico Mines 36, Arizona Tea. (Tempe) 31.
Montana 55, Idaho 35.
Colorado College 40, Arizona State 31.
Montana State 55, Jamestown 35.

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Education

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Saturday, January 3, 1942

Children Who Learn to Do Their Share

By Kimmis Hartley Hendrick

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Glendale, Calif.

Nothing seems more precious than a home. And surely the assurance of having one is chief among the happifying factors in a child's experience. Especially valuable is this assurance when it includes the elements of delightsomeness so dear to a child's heart, as, for instance, a place for one's very own doll or favorite toy, and a sense of being remembered come holidays.

But when one is only one boy or girl among 50 others, how vastly more important is this comfortable sense of belonging! No one can doubt its contribution, for example, to the self-reliant poise and happy expectancy of good which characterize so markedly the youngsters of from four to 14 years who live in the Busy Bee Home in Glendale. Some of them come from broken families, most but not all of them from households temporarily pressed by financial or business considerations, some of them from backgrounds entirely normal. However various, they share a common blessing—that sheltering sweet content which should be not only the right but also the experience of all young children.

First Residents Now Parents

For long enough now so that some of its early youthful residents have grown to become parents themselves, the Busy Bee Home Society has been building on this ideal. Established because one father needed some means of giving his child a balanced home-life, the organization has outgrown its first quarters and has come to inhabit a building especially designed to combine all the charm and efficiency, not of an institution, but of a home. Beyond that, it has sought to support the external structure with a deepening sense of spiritual values, and it has progressed in the direction of gaining a wider-spread interest from more and more people who are becoming aware that such a benevolence is worthy of their best attentions.

With the Green Verdugo Hills for background and the cities of Glendale and Los Angeles spread gay-roofed before them, the Busy Bee children live in an inspiring environment. The near-by mountains seem to symbolize that steadfast security so essential to the proper growth of the young. As for their schooling, they have not only the neighboring public school to serve them, but an expectation in the Home itself that each one will do his part in performing certain useful chores. There is, too, as an educative factor of extreme importance, a constant appeal—and a confident appeal—to young manliness and womanliness.

On a "usual" Sunday after Sunday School, when the only outsider was a guest who acted as unobtrusively "at home" as he possibly could, the same naturalness and grace were noticed when 50 very busy Busy Bees sat down to dinner that were observed on another and very festive occasion. This last was a Christmas party. While half-a-dozen manly fellows in their early teens waited on the adult guests seated at the long table prepared for visitors, others assisted the house-mothers who presided over the groups of little ones at the smaller tables. Capable young hands served with impeccable correctness, the more remarkable because, host-like, the youngsters would not eat until all the guests had been served. And when finally all had been cared for, what self-command the whole inspirited assembly displayed in enjoying the turkey while, as Ruskin might have said, "suddenly—behold—beyond" there loomed a glittering Christmas tree!

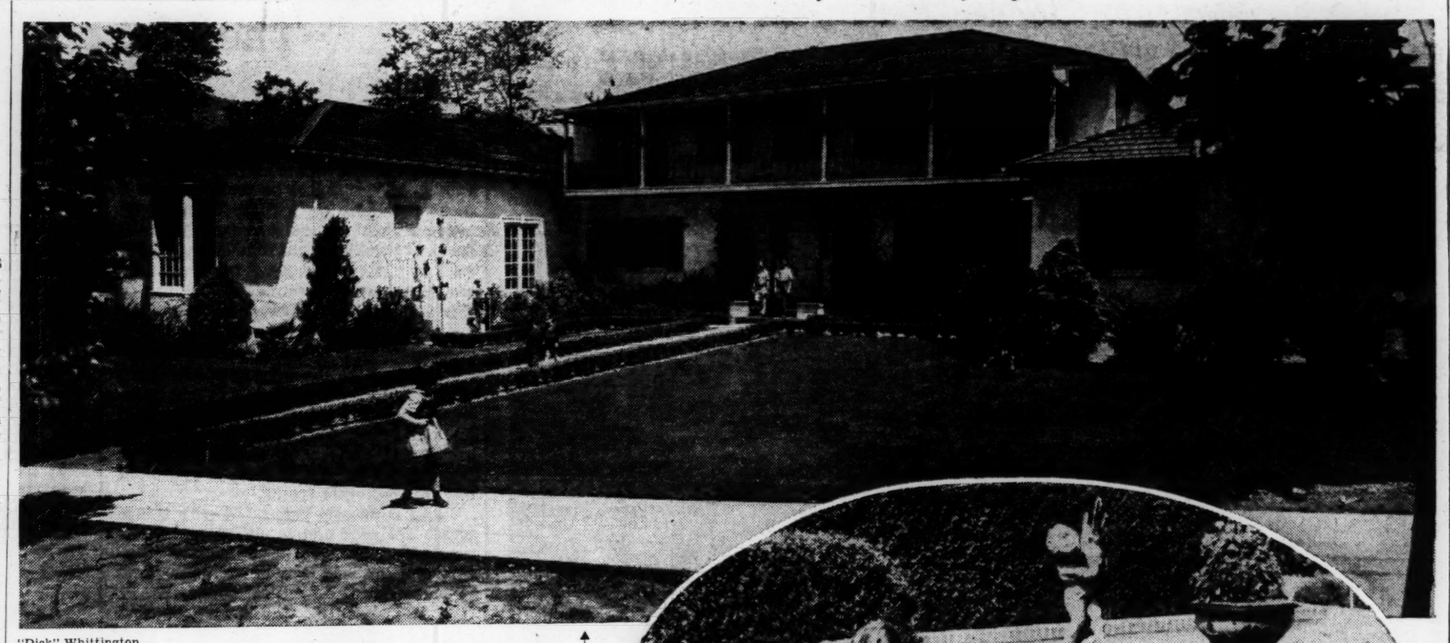
Meeting Their Needs

Such festivity, made really thrilling because a committee of older friends had taken pains to find out exactly what each child wanted for Christmas, was not actually so indicative of the work at the Busy Bee Home as are the tokens of its normal life. Yet the peace with which that cheery evening ended, with no child over-wrought, gave evidence that the superintendent, Mrs. Jane Johnson, and her assistants, were rightly evaluating the real needs of childhood.

Place for One's Treasures

It is the daily-home sense which supplies these needs. A visit to the dormitories shows how it is at work. In spotless rooms, for instance, one notices at the side of each small bed a chest of drawers with space for the storing or exhibiting of special treasures. In one dormitory, dolls on every bed proclaim the instinct of motherhood innate in their proud young lady guardians. And the living room in the boys' quarters has a club-like atmosphere about it, what with books galore and ship models well displayed. Mention of certain responsibilities impartially allotted accounts, too, for much orderly neatness, as though thoughtfulness were here deemed most desirable.

In sustaining their ideal, Mrs. Johnson and her staff have a joyous responsibility. It is to prove that by watchfulness, understanding, quiet words of comfort, honest discipline, no child in the Busy Bee Home is left a waif or orphan, but rather the beneficiary of love, an inheritor of good fortune.



"Dick" Whittington

Above—Situated in the Rossmoyne section of Glendale, the Busy Bee Home represents an investment not only in funds, but even more in friendship and love for the children who call it the only home they have. It is a happy place, where all are busy and useful and full of family fun. Below—The lily pool, and, even more important, some of the children.

Use of Definition Routes In Daily Discourse

Basic English
Twenty-eighth of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Ellen Walpole

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Today I wish to call the reader's attention to the use he makes of the routes of definition in his daily discourse. He has been using some, if not all, of the methods of clarifying himself, all his life. My purpose is only to make him conscious of how he has been using them and perhaps make his future use of them more keen and systematic. It is a well-known fact that any skill may be improved by a systematic method of attack, and our daily business of clarifying ourselves is no exception from this rule. Our explanations and descriptions will take on a new sharpness if we are conscious of the route we are using to put our special meanings of words before our hearers.

A good point which may well be made here is this: if we have chosen a definition route which does not seem to convey anything to our hearer then it is better to try an entirely different tack rather than labor with the first exposition. Just as it is better when talking to someone over the telephone when the connection is bad to say "I'll see you Monday," when one's friend has failed to hear "We'll get together tomorrow."

The following exercises are about the 25 definition routes of which I wrote in Lesson 26. The idea is to decide which of the 25 would be most appropriate to classify the word in italics, Probably you will consider that some of the words need more than one definition route to make them clear. In case you have forgotten I have listed the 25 routes below:

Direct Symbolization; Similarity; Translation; Part and Whole; Whole and Part; Opposition by cut; Opposition by Scale; Place Where; Place Whence; Age; Period; Form; Size; Degree; Substance; State; Causation Emotive; Causation Mental; Causation Sensory; Causation Physical; Behavior; Sex; Use; Family Relations; Legal Relations.

The first three exercises are worked out as examples and there are no answers given, because the answers depend upon the reader's opinion. Be certain to take the sense of the word as it appears to you in the context given.

1) The *committee* on milk distribution meets on Wednesday at 4:30. Whole and part relationship. (A committee is a group of men or women.)

2) The little boy screamed with *fury* because he couldn't have all the toys in the store. Causation: Emotive.

3) The lonely Indian took his *canoe* down the long river. Use, or Substance.

4) Ferdinand was a little *bull* who liked to sit under a cork tree and smell the flowers.

5) The *giant* came striding across the countryside.

6) The mother left her *precious* baby in the care of his elder sisters.

7) The great *hammer* came down onto the stones, crushing them to powder.

8) The *criminal* was given two sentences of six years to run concurrently.

9) The children had a great deal of *fun* at the party.

10) We put a *funnel* into the bottle and poured in the liquid.

11) The *gallant* gentleman went to his death with his head high.

12) The *fire engine* was returning from its duty when it broke down.

13) He will put *plates* on the table while you get the meal ready.

Please address your correspondence to the Education Editor.

School Readers as 'Required Reading' for Parents

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How many school readers does nine-year-old Billy read in his grade through the year? Does eleven-year-old Mary read several supplementary readers? Who are the authors of the children's school readers? Who publishes the books? Do the contents touch a wide variety of interesting subjects? Are there factual stories? Is poetry included?

Do you ever go to the public library, a school publishing firm, or to a bookstore and find out what other kinds of readers are offered for the ages of your children? Do you know what is considered suitable reading for their grade in school by modern educators, and why? Do you agree with them?

This is not a platform quiz, but only an attempt to help fathers and mothers realize that children's school readers should be required reading for parents. It will be enjoyable reading, for much of the material in modern school books is written with skill and charm by noted modern authors, or is reprinted from masterpieces of literature. Favorite old stories are condensed and simplified for the children's understanding. Original stories and poems have their vocabulary carefully checked so the pupils will not be discouraged by too many unfamiliar words and meanings. Factual stories are nearly 100 per cent correct in detail and description, because they have been verified by people who are authorities in the particular subjects chosen and then checked and rechecked for accuracy.

Many parents might be surprised at how much they could learn about the mechanics of everyday living and the world around them by studying some of their children's grammar school books. Travel stories are authentic and may open doors to strange and interesting customs and ancient ways. A survey of these may broaden the parents' culture.

Few men and women realize the amount of thought and work, research and talent that lies behind the neat, pleasing pages and bright illustrations of Johnny's readers and Mary's school books. If dad and mother know and appreciate the books with which the school of today surrounds their children, it would be a lovely gesture to express their appreciation to the teachers who use these books in their classes.

When parents can talk intelligently with the teachers about the school readers, then the children surely will have a further incentive toward good reading and good lessons; and parents, teachers, and children will have a deeper understanding of one another, the school, and the important part of schoolbooks in modern education.

Encourage Them Early to Share In the Homemaking Tasks

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Ellen, not quite three, has made her own Christmas tree ornaments this year. Very special ornaments these were, all her own doing. She planted the seeds and watched them come up in pale green tendrils, saw the plants flourish and flower in yellow and white. She tended the vines and discovered the first fruits, and harvested them herself. Ellen's ornaments have been contrived of gourds, which she grew herself from a five-cent package of assorted seeds planted along the picket fence in the back yard, and which she later lacquered in bright colors.

She looked so small that I wondered if she could manage a brush and paints.

Find Tasks Suited To Their Abilities

"Yes, she can do them all by herself," her mother explained. "We have encouraged her to do things since she was a little more than a year old. She used to sit in her high chair and dry her own silver spoon, and later her cup, after I had washed them. Now she likes to wash dishes herself, and helps me dry them as a regular thing."

Coveralls, old shoes, plenty of newspapers spread around, and Ellen's mother did not worry about splashed paint. This really was Ellen's very own task and no one desired to interfere. She had chosen her colors, yellow and blue and red. She had her own brushes and she worked at her low play table, which she has been taught to cover first with papers.

After the gourds had been decorated according to Ellen's fancy, they were allowed to dry. Then small screw-eyes were attached to the ends, and strings to these for hanging on the tree later.

Watching this childish project in progress, I decided that too few parents allow very small children the responsibility that they are ready to take. Nursery schools and kindergartens are daily proving to parents that young children like to do things for themselves and others, but even before these school ages children can be allowed small tasks in the home. Ellen, for example, always scrubs one little patch of kitchen floor on cleaning day. She has her own brush and pail and she does a good job of scrubbing, too. When her mother reaches this clean patch of floor, she thanks Ellen and gravely washes the spaces around it.

Since She Was Two

Since she was two, she has been charged with the simple chore of emptying the waste baskets and picking up the papers. It is now an accepted part of her morning routine. After breakfast, she says to her mother each morning: "Excuse me, I have to do my cleaning now." Putting away her toys at nap and bedtime is another regular duty.

The moral of the story is that Ellen really enjoys taking her part in the work of the household. It seems unlikely that the matter of helpfulness will become a problem in this family. When tasks that interest her seem too much for so young a child, she is allowed nevertheless to try them.

It took stout-hearted parents, I think, to allow a little girl of two and one-half to paint her own table and chair. When Ellen's father was painting the bookcases that he had made, she came to him with her battered chair. She didn't ask him to paint that too, but said instead: "May I do my chair while you are painting?"

The old coveralls and shoes were put on, and papers spread down, and Ellen did the chair so well that she was encouraged to paint her low table too. It was then that she had the practice for the finer skill of enameling the gourds for Christmas tree ornaments.

Beth S. Hollyer.

There's an Art to Being Mother Of a Teen-Age Daughter

The Family Forum
Mother-Daughter Companionship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Massachusetts

By the time my daughter had turned into her "teens" I had turned from her mother to her friend. By this change I think we have achieved a rare and lovely bond, a friendship founded on love, sincerity, and appreciation of each other as human beings.

It is not enough to be only mother and daughter, older and younger persons, or two members of the same family. In spite of this precious tie, mother and daughter are individuals and daughter's freedom to be an individual is one of the most valuable rights her mother can recognize concerning her. A time comes when a mother should stop "mothering," and train herself to be her daughter's truest, finest friend.

On that basis did I begin to withdraw from mothering (but never from helping and loving) when my own daughter began to leave childhood behind. I taught her to be independent, to make her own decisions, and I praised her efforts of growth. Instead of watching and trying to guide her, I showed her how much I enjoyed her personality and her companionship. Her companionship was never demanded, but accepted happily when she offered it freely, and consequently her spontaneous seeking of me rewarded my self-restraint, and we had many joyous times together.

Respecting Her Privacy

As she grew older I receded more into the background of her life, that she might come into her rightful foreground. I helped her plan trips and leave me out, to entertain without me, to tell me sincerely if I helped most by my absence or my presence.

"I like to have you come and greet the girls or be introduced to my boy friends," she explained frankly, "but then I like them to myself. You see, mother, it isn't that we do or say anything we wouldn't if you were here, but it is such fun knowing we don't have to have you here. Some of the girls say they don't get a minute alone with their own company."

My daughter's bureau, desk, personal belongings and mail were never molested by anyone, and especially not by her mother. If she were away and telephoned me to see about something in her room, she had to tell me where it was, which pleased and amused her. She appreciated this privacy and touch of personal dignity, and according to what I heard in intimate talks, many other girls longed for this same trust and freedom.

As one friend to another I gave her my advice and the benefit of my experience when she asked for it, and suggested various ways in which she might meet and solve her problems. If she did not accept the advice or decided her own ideas were better, that was her privilege. If the choice proved unwise and she needed my help, we worked things out together. Otherwise I tried to let her do her own thinking, always encouraging her to try again and again.

And No Reference to It

"It helps to talk it all out to you and know that you sympathize and understand, but that you won't refer to it later unless I do," she remarked one day. "As long as you believe in me I'll never get too discouraged."

There were times when our positions were reversed and I asked her advice, perhaps on dealing with other people, her opinion of some plan, or her constructive criticism on my role as her best friend. I received many good suggestions from my daughter as to my appearance, my contacts, and ways of growing older gracefully. By listening quietly I learned what many mothers ought to know about their daughters' feelings, aims, opinions, and ideals, but which some mothers do not know because they will not listen quietly and "ponder these things" in their hearts.

I was never shocked at any new idea or emotion, for I read, studied, and tried to keep my eyes open and my spirit alert to the ways of the world and the changes time brings. A mother cannot afford to be out of date in any way; it is wise to know about things whether one approves or not. However, I believe I carefully, gently, and firmly took my stand on what I considered to be the best in taste, manners and morals. And perhaps naturally we had at such times many brisk arguments and discussions on modern questions which helped us to know each other better.

My aim was always to give her the truth as I saw it, my sincere convictions gained by experience, and the ideals in which I trusted and believed, but without antagonizing her and demanding or expecting that she be merely my echo. She was proud of this trust in her and responded sincerely as adult to adult.

On such a basis we have lived in happy companionship for 25 years, and now that we are living in separate homes, the bond between us remains strong and beautiful, because we are not only mother and daughter, but also friends who love and trust each other, who will always understand and stand by.

(Mrs.) L. L. R.

A Saturday Column.

Carry Over

Parents and teachers, by sharing and exchanging observations of the child, will better understand his attitudes, ideals, behavior, and his many outside interests. Many school activities should carry over into and enrich the home and family life. The school should develop and stimulate an interest in hobbies, music, nature study, and books, which will carry over into the home. The school should share in special interests which originate in the home. There should be many opportunities to share and broaden information in all fields.

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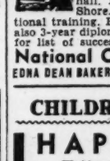

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The Home Forum

The One, the Only Avenue

WHEN FIRST my parents came to live in it, the Avenue was just about as new as their marriage—they, in fact, helped the Avenue along another hundred and fifty yards or so by building their house. All the houses were new in the Avenue; they stood up sturdily in their well-sized gardens, testimony to the prospered strivings of Scottish business folk. To build a house in the Avenue carried a certain cachet in those days, for it was becoming rather the thing to live a little way out of Edinburgh.

Tall, well-painted green railings, thick and close-clipped holly hedges, short drives of gray gravel, houses part-hidden by tall trees cleverly left as part of the development scheme—these were the characteristics of the Avenue as I remember it. Behind it on the one side arose the low, wooded hills of Midlothian—on the other the land rolled away to the shining waters of the Firth of Forth. The Avenue was a comely and decorous row of homes, set in a comely prospect. Its lawns were crisp and trim, its roses gigantic. On summer evenings all the Avenue hummed with the whirrings of lawn-mowers, the click-scrape of hoes and the chumble of clippers. And always, summer and winter alike, you could hear from any garden the click and whistle of golf balls from the adjoining links. It was an ordered, a cleanly, and a leisurely place in which to spend a childhood.

Nowadays the Avenue looks much the same as it did thirty years ago. It is still defiantly trim and well-kept. No bungalows have approached it. The homes are as they were, but rather more creeper-covered, rather more settled into more matured gardens. But all the old residents have gone—the Avenue houses another generation which lives differently, knows nothing of the stately spirit that informed those early days.

We came and we went slowly, leaving visiting cards, bowing out of carriages, stopping for leisurely interchange of courtesies on the pathways with their granite curbs. I do not believe that any resident in those days addressed another by his Christian name.

How well, though, I remember them, those neighbors of ours, even though I was still a child when we left the Avenue and came to live in England. They were all so nice, unexceptionally nice; even old General McWhirter who lived in the great, ancient, rambling house at the Avenue's end, who was really no part of the Avenue at all, who roared choleric distaste for newcomers and jerry-building at his ancestral gates. And what a house his was, with its lime-washed turret and its grim paneled hall, with its trophies of innumerable campaigns, with its faded cretonne, gigantic beech trees, carpets of spring crocus. And the General himself, what a fiery old warrior was he, with gushing white mustache and rosy cheeks—his wrath was splendid, albeit chiefly by reputation, but his kindness and hospitality were unmatchable.

The Munroes lived opposite to us, a stately, yet comfortable, old lady and her daughter. They had a shining green carriage, two bay horses and a Highland coachman called Jamie. They seemed to me to live in a world of new-laid eggs, cream cookies, and shortbread; for this abundance, and more besides, always loaded their table when I was asked to tea. There was a great deal of woolwork, a conservatory full of bast, baskets, gardening gloves and sun hats, a curious white marble statue of Mercury by the front door, and an air of mellow comfort that I have never since met.

Further up the Avenue lived Miss Mackintosh, oldest resident and undisputed arbiter of etiquette and behavior. She was grim, but kindly, and her daffodils were worth coming half across Scotland to see. She had spent, I remember, much of her life in Brazil from where she had brought the two green parakeets that perched upon her shoulder or flew at will, shrieking, about her house. She had a carriage, an ebony walking-stick and a diminutive Yorkshire terrier. My parents had lived in the Avenue for close upon two years before Miss Mackintosh, with inimitable pomp, drove one hundred and fifty yards in her carriage and paid her first call.

And there were others—the Misses Blantyre with the ducks and their bulldog; the Hardys who lived in the biggest house of all and who rather shocked everyone by going to Mentone for two months every winter; the Russells who were charming, but doubtful in Miss Mackintosh's eyes since they were in Trade; and the Professor and his wife who lived in a little harled house at the Avenue's nethermost end. Courtly, white-bearded, frock-coated, benevolent, the Professor was surely our proudest possession, bestowing upon us as he did not only the grace of learning but his patriarchal presence and beautiful voice.

And in it all I contrived to be happy, though I was the only child in all the Avenue; and somehow, when another one came, a pert little girl whose parents took the house next door, I rather resented it. She was not so much my rival for adult attention as an intruder into an atmosphere that I couldn't feel she would ever understand. Those sedate hearths, ancient picture books, cream-bun teas were never the same when there were two of us.

We left the Avenue soon afterwards, and the house with its roses and gray gravel, and the sunny grass path by the golf links, and the meadow behind, and the cutting up which the little local train came panting in the early mornings. I was sad to go, for even then I thought—and rightly—that I would never again see the Avenue as it had been. Now it is just part of a "residential district"—then it was the one, the only Avenue.

C. GORDON GLOVER

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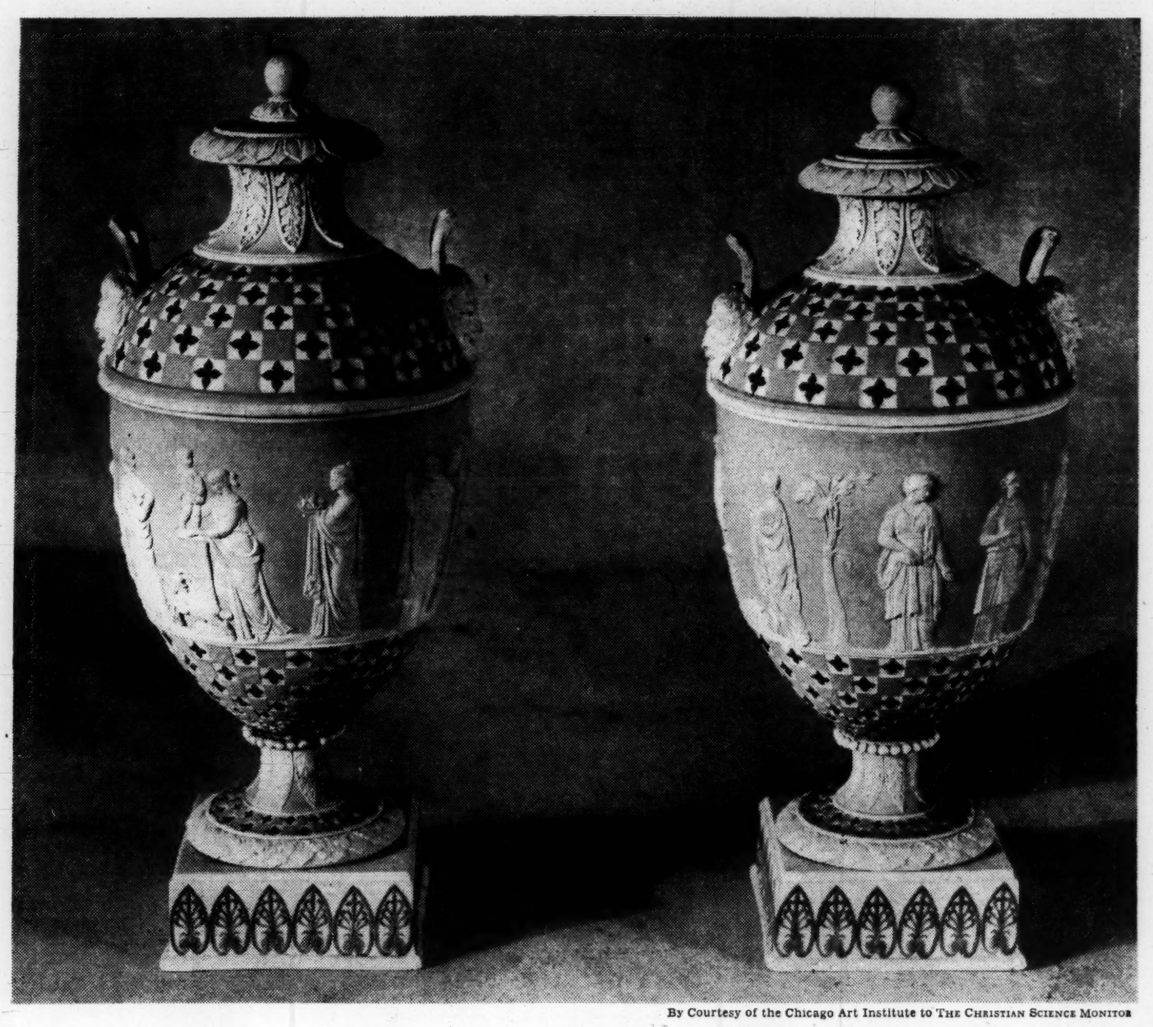

By Courtesy of the Chicago Art Institute to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A PAIR OF VASES IN WEDGWOOD JASPER WARE

IN 1792, an Austrian princess placed an order for two jasper ware vases with Josiah Wedgwood, head of a famous firm of English potters; which, by the way, is still producing fine wares under one of his descendants. These are the identical vases.

Josiah Wedgwood came from a family of potters, of which he was the outstanding genius. He possessed the rare faculty of understanding both esthetics and economics, and thus was able both to employ the best artists to design his wares and to run his factories in such a way as to turn out products at a gain rather than a loss. Throughout, he never compromised with quality of design, nor with the highest standards of technical production, and his research laboratories made many practical discoveries that influenced all the ceramic industry of his epoch.

Classic designs such as these were greatly in vogue in the eighteenth century, and John Flaxman, the famous sculptor, a rigid classicist, had charge of the Wedgwood designs. These jars are based on imperial Roman glass, then well known and very popular in the form of cameos and the famous Portland Vase of the British Museum. Wedgwood's chemists developed stains and mat glazes which could cover the body of his extremely compact white wares without changing their texture in any way, and in most cases the colors were employed only as backgrounds for the active parts of the design.

The white figures here move on a lilac ground. The diaper pattern is blue and white, and the darker accents are green. The white moldings separating the colors serve to unify the design by reminding us constantly that the ware is primarily a white ware of a texture much like finely crystalline snow.

These jars belong to one of the finest Wedgwood collections in existence—that presented to the Art Institute of Chicago in 1912 by Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

The Light of Truth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SPEAKING OF a certain comet, a natural scientist has said that it is now visible from this planet because it has come close enough to the sun to be seen, even as a person walking on a dark street would become visible when he neared a street lamp. It is self-evident that darkness conceals, while light reveals. A traveler would see nothing of a certain area if he passed through it at night. Light is essential if we are to see that which surrounds us.

As material light reveals physical, material things, so the light of spiritual intelligence reveals enduring things, spiritual ideals. Through faith and spiritual understanding, men have discerned the might and majesty of God's law, have learned the nature of God, have sought and found eternal truths.

Light is usually associated with things which are good and beautiful, and darkness with ignorance, doubt, lack of courage, and all evil. Ignorance, doubt, and fear are darkened mental states. In the light of spiritual truth and love, sin and evil disappear. In his letter to the Romans, Paul said (13:12), "The night is far spent, the day is at hand: let us therefore cast off the works of darkness, and let us put on the armour of light." Thus is the word "light" used figuratively in the Bible to express spiritual illumination.

The prophet Isaiah saw that true knowledge of God is a light which leads men out of the darkness of evil. He foresaw and foretold the coming of the Christ to human consciousness, saying (Isaiah 9:2), "The people that walked in darkness have seen a great light: they that dwell in the land of the shadow of death, upon them hath the light shined." The light of Truth glowed with resplendent glory in the life and works of Christ Jesus, in his compassion and courage, in his healings of sin, disease, and sorrow, in his overcoming of death for others and, finally, for himself. Because his thought was completely imbued with Truth, he was able to say (John 8:12), "I am the light of the world: he that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life."

Today the truth which Christ Jesus taught and exemplified has been revealed by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. In this Science of Mind the light of Truth shines so clearly that all may see and understand. On pages 476 and 477 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy has written: "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick."

It is the light of Truth which enables us to gain "this correct view of man." It reveals the spiritual universe, created by God and governed by His infinite wisdom and love. In His universe all is harmony, joyous activity, beauty, peace. We have only to discern the real man, for God has created man in His own image, perfect, immortal. In this vision and realization we find our true subsistence, for divine Love supplies each and every one with abundance of good. We need only to turn to Truth and reflect it in our thinking and living. The ineffable light of Mind, Love, Soul, reveals reality as perfect and eternal; reveals man as forever whole and harmonious.

To mortal sense alone appear suffering, want, hate, sorrow, and war, the distorted images conjured up in ignorance and fear by a suppositional mortal mind. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 504), "The rays of infinite Truth, when gathered into the focus of ideas, bring light instantaneously, whereas a thousand years of human doctrines, hypotheses, and vague conjectures emit no such effulgence." As each individual turns to Truth, his thought is illumined and he gains the "correct view of man;" he begins to manifest more love, truth, honesty, wisdom, and personal misunderstandings vanish. And as infinite divine intelligence, or Mind, is reflected in human thinking and living, social and political rivalries and injustices will give place to better social conditions, nobler governments, and wars will cease, for Truth continually reveals and maintains divine reality. Eventually humanity will see, obey, and rejoice in God's law. In "No and Yes" Mrs. Eddy has written (p. 30), "God's law is in three words, 'I am All;' and this perfect law is ever present to rebuke any claim of another law." And she continues: "It is Truth's knowledge of its own infinitude which forbids the genuine existence of even a claim to error. This knowledge is light wherein there is no darkness,—not light holding darkness within itself. The consciousness of light is like the eternal law of God, revealing Him and nothing else."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST *The Mother Church*
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Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.
Subject of Lesson-Sermon
"God"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing

P. S. to a Conversation

All your words are big and bright
and loud as thunder.
Listening, I find myself
small with wonder,
small with wishing that I might
share with you
such simple savage certainty
of what is true.
The way for all men you can see;
I barely see the way for me.
You may be right—
I only know
you cannot for a moment risk
granting that I might be so;
you cannot for a moment risk
grace of doubt from half-lit sky:
since if for every man you speak
you must all other men deny.

And so your words are big and bright
and loud as thunder.
And, listening, I find myself
small with wonder.

DORIS PEEL

Das Licht der Wahrheit

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

EIN NATURWISSENSCHAFTER, der von einem gewissen Kometen sprach, sagte, daß dieser jetzt von unserem Planeten aus sichtbar sei, weil er der Sonne so nahe gekommen sei, daß er gesehen werden könne, gerade wie jemand, der in einer finsteren Straße geht, sichtbar wird, wenn er in die Nähe einer Straßenlampe kommt. Es ist selbstverständlich, daß Finsternis verbirgt, während Licht enthüllt. Ein Reisender würde von einer Landschaft nichts sehen, wenn er bei Nacht durchreiste. Licht ist wesentlich, wenn wir sehen sollen, was uns umgibt.

Wie materielles Licht körperliche, materielle Dinge enthüllt, so enthüllt das Licht geistiger Intelligenz bleibende Dinge, geistige Ideale. Durch Glauben und geistiges Verständnis haben die Menschen die Macht und Majestät des Gesetzes Gottes wahrgenommen, die Art Gottes erkennen gelernt und ewige Wahrheiten gesucht und gefunden.

Licht wird gewöhnlich mit Dingen in Verbindung gebracht, die gut und schön sind, Finsternis mit Unwissenheit, Zweifel, Mutlosigkeit und allem Bösen. Unwissenheit, Zweifel und Furcht sind verfinsterte mentale Zustände. Im Lichte der geistigen Wahrheit und Liebe verschwinden Sünde und Böses. In seinem Briefe an die Römer schreibt Paulus (K. 13, 12): „Die Nacht ist vorgerückt, der Tag aber nahe herbeigekommen: so lasset uns ablegen die Werke der Finsternis und anlegen die Waffen des Lichts". So ist das Wort „Licht" in der Bibel bildlich gebraucht, um geistige Erleuchtung auszudrücken.

Der Prophet Jesaja sah, daß wahre Gotteserkenntnis ein Licht ist, das die Menschen aus der Finsternis des Bösen herausführt. Er sah und sagte das Kommen des Christus in das menschliche Bewußtsein vorher (Jes. 9, 2): „Das Volk, das im Finstern wandelt, sieht ein großes Licht; und über die da wohnen im finstern Lande, scheint es hell". Das Licht der Wahrheit leuchtete in strahlender Herrlichkeit im Leben und in den Werken Christi Jesu, in seinem Erbarmen und seinem Mut, in seinen Heilungen von Sünde, Krankheit und Leid, in seinem Überwinden des Todes für andere und schließlich für sich selber. Weil sein Denken von der Wahrheit ganz durchdrungen war, konnte er sagen (Joh. 8, 12): „Ich bin das Licht der Welt; wer mir nachfolgt, der wird nicht wandeln in der Finsternis, sondern wird das Licht des Lebens haben".

Die Wahrheit, die Christus Jesus lehrte und lebte, ist heute von Mary Baker Eddy, der Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, enthüllt worden. In dieser Wissenschaft des Gemüts scheint das Licht der Wahrheit so klar, daß alle sehen und verstehen können. Auf Seite 476 und 477 des christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuchs „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" hat Mrs. Eddy geschrieben: „Jesus sah in der Wissenschaft den vollkommenen Menschen, der ihm dort erschien, wo den Sterblichen der sündige, sterbliche Mensch erscheint. In diesem vollkommenen Menschen sah der Heiland Gottes eigenes Gleichnis, und diese korrekte Anschauung vom Menschen heilte die Kranken"

Das Licht der Wahrheit befähigt uns, „diese korrekte Anschauung vom Menschen" zu erlangen. Es enthüllt das geistige Weltall, das von Gott geschaffen ist und von Seiner unendlichen Weisheit und Liebe regiert wird. In Seinem Weltall ist alles Harmonie, freudige Tätigkeit, Schönheit, Friede. Wir brauchen den wirklichen Menschen nur wahrzunehmen; denn Gott hat den Menschen zu Seinem eigenen Bild, vollkommen und unsterblich geschaffen. In dieser Erkenntnis und Verwirklichung finden wir unsern wahren Unterhalt; denn die göttliche Liebe versorgt ausnahmslos jeden mit einer Fülle des Guten. Wir brauchen uns nur an die Wahrheit zu wenden und sie in unserem Denken und Leben widerzuspiegeln. Das unaussprechliche Licht des Gemüts, der Liebe, der Seele enthüllt die Wirklichkeit als vollkommen und ewig, enthüllt den Menschen als ewig unversehrt und harmonisch.

Dem sterblichen Sinn allein erscheinen die von einem mutmaßlichen sterblichen Gemüt in Unwissenheit und Furcht heraufbeschworenen Zerrbilder Leiden, Mangel, Haß, Leid und Krieg. Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit. S. 504): „Wenn sich die Strahlen der unendlichen Wahrheit im Brennpunkt der Ideen sammeln, dann bringen sie augenblicklich Licht, während tausend Jahre menschlicher Lehren, Hypothesen und vager Mußmaßungen solchen Glanz nicht ausstrahlen". Wie sich jeder einzelne der Wahrheit zuwendet, wird sein Denken erleuchtet und erlangt er die „korrekte Anschauung vom Menschen". Er beginnt mehr Liebe, mehr Wahrheit, mehr Ehrlichkeit, mehr Weisheit zu bekunden, und persönliche Mißverständnisse verschwinden. Und wie die unendliche göttliche Intelligenz oder das Gemüt im menschlichen Denken und Leben widergespiegelt wird, werden soziales und politisches Wetteifern und daraus hervorgehende Ungerechtigkeiten besseren sozialen Zuständen, edleren Regierungen Raum geben, und Kriege werden aufhören; denn die Wahrheit enthüllt und erhält beständig die göttliche Wirklichkeit. Schließlich wird die Menschheit Gottes Gesetz sehen, ihm gehorchen und sich darüber freuen. In „Nein und Ja" hat Mrs. Eddy geschrieben (S. 30): „Gottes Gesetz ist in den drei Wörtern enthalten: ‚Ich bin [das] All'. Dieses vollkommene Gesetz ist stets gegenwärtig, um jeden Anspruch eines andern Gesetzes zurückzuweisen". Und sie fährt fort: „Daß die Wahrheit ihre eigene Unendlichkeit erkennt, verbietet das tatsächliche Vorhandensein auch nur eines Anspruchs des Irrtums. Diese Erkenntnis ist das Licht, in dem keine Finsternis ist—nicht ein Licht, das Finsternis in sich birgt. Das Bewußtsein von Licht ist wie das ewige Gesetz Gottes, das Ihn und sonst nichts offenbart".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

Pioneering Upstream on the River Charles

A RIVER IS an invitation to adventure. Pioneering souls at the mouths of countless rivers have always cast longing eyes upstream, just as those at their sources have invariably been drawn to follow the river downstream. Blackstone had eventually gone up the Charles, and the Indians of Waban's praying tribe soon followed him. Moreover, the eyes of certain adventurous leaders among the Puritan settlers were turned westward almost as soon as the river mouth was crossed by Winthrop's desperate company. . . . Throughout the remainder of that century, little settlements, which gradually acquired the dignity of towns, appeared all along the riverbanks. At every turn of the Charles there was a new town; and a peculiarity of each was that it was founded by pioneering spirits who became restless in the town immediately preceding it. Thus, there is a sort of lineal descent from Boston in the towns extending upstream, and each is parent to the next. . . .

In truth, those relatively unsung heroes, whose names are sacred now only in local historical societies, did develop an extraordinary resourcefulness, born of the necessity to adapt themselves to their wilderness homes. No man went upstream from Boston and brought even that primitive outpost of civilization with him. . . . The upstream settler hunted as the Indian hunted; he planted as the Indian planted; and he lived with some of the hearty freedom that the Indian lived. He came to terms, at last, with the wilderness, and the struggle ended in a compromise. At the price of his heritage from centuries of civilization, he made his peace with his new home; and he adopted new ways. He had tested the strength of the wilderness and found it to be all that he had bargained for. Wisely, therefore, he molded himself to fit it.

All that is, perhaps, what rural resourcefulness is today. You do not find a master carpenter or a master ironsmith or a master cobbler on Yankee farms. But you can find a master farmer who is also a journeyman carpenter and ironsmith and cobbler, with a hundred other crafts thrown in for good measure. For the upstream settler, who was his ancestor, had the unqualified choice of work or perish. He did not perish. — From "The Charles," by ARTHUR BERNON TOURTELLOT. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

Keeping Record Straight With France ..... ***By Joseph C. Harrison***

When Secretary of State Cordell Hull let it be known that the Free French would have to return the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon to Vichy rule, he was not concerned with the feelings or interests of a regime which he thoroughly despises. Nor was the Secretary interested in international protocol. There were just two things he was thinking of at the moment—the French Fleet and the French Empire in North and West Africa.

Now, perhaps more than ever, Washington is determined that neither French warships nor further French territory shall come into the hands of Germany, for although France has been a nonbelligerent for more than a year and a half it still holds what might amount to the balance of strategical power upon the sea and over an immense sector of the old world battlefield.

Serious as was the effect of Japan's entry into the war, still more serious would be the result of a total capitulation to Berlin by Vichy, in the belief of many persons.

It would be the prize understatement of the year to say that this would greatly complicate the Allies' efforts.

Allies Now Lead in Navies

At the present moment the United States, Great Britain and the Netherlands have a naval edge over the combined Axis navies, although the latter are in more power in certain limited areas, principally in the Southwestern Pacific.

This would not be the case, however, if the French Fleet were to be surrendered to Hitler in toto. According to the latest count the Allies have 685 warships against 670 for the Axis, while the neutral French Fleet has 126. Although the Allies would maintain numerical superiority in battleships, cruisers and destroyers in the event of French adherence to the Axis, their present inferiority in aircraft carriers, and more important still, in submarines would be markedly increased.

So far as is known today, the Allies have approximately 170 submarines against an estimated 280 for the Axis. Thus France's 60 submarines would give the Axis double the underwater strength possessed by the Allies.

It is not impossible that these 60 submarines would reverse the present downward trend in Allied losses in the North Atlantic.

It is for such considerations as these that the United States and Great Britain are agreed that now would be a very poor time, indeed, to give Vichy an excuse for further collaboration with Berlin. Thus the firm hint from Washington, issued after consultation with London, that St. Pierre and Miquelon must return to Vichy despite American sympathy with the Free French forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle and the reported desire of the Islands' inhabitants to throw in their lot with the Allies.

The United States has no assurance that its little gesture will actually influence Vichy to a stronger stand against the unending pressure from Germany. It does know, however, that the British victories in Libya and the vast scope of Nazi defeats in Russia has made a strong impression upon the present rulers of Unoccupied France. With things going their way on two fronts, the Allies believe it is sound diplomacy not to permit the minor issue of two small islands in the North Atlantic to jeopardize the delicate balance of its relations with Vichy.

Transfers May Be Necessary

While American entry into the war will make for still closer co-operation with the British in the Atlantic and will make possible the utmost efficiency in the use of the two fleets, the present adverse trend in the Far East may force Washington to transfer units from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Under such circumstances the value of the French Fleet to Hitler would be even greater than it was prior to Dec. 7.

Although America's role in the North African fighting has been confined almost exclusively to the shipment of tanks, planes and munitions, this country has a vital stake in the outcome of the bulldog battle between Imperial and Axis forces.

With the forces of Nazi General Rommel being steadily ground to pieces before the relentless British offensive in Libya, it is thought likely that Berlin will make categorical demands upon France for a use not only of the French Fleet but also for bases in Tunisia.

Not only would this greatly increase the difficulty of Britain's North African Army but it would also, in all likelihood, be preliminary to Nazi occupation of Algeria, Morocco and French West Africa, thus bringing Nazi aggressive might within 1,600 miles of South America.

The Country Speaks: New York

Does 'Just Peace' Carry a 'League'? ..... ***by Alexander H. Williams***

In all the wars in which the United States has been engaged, except the present conflict and that with Spain, New York has been divided—a division which dates from the beginning of the revolution. Today, however, City and State are completely united, and the winning of the war and the making of a "just" peace is the major preoccupation.

Neither is there division in regard to the winning of the war. Nowhere can one find in the Empire State a person who doubts that this nation will be victorious. The thought is unanimous that, even though victory is a long way ahead, that reverses may be expected, and that sacrifices will necessarily have to be made before the armistice is signed, it is emphasized everywhere that time is a powerful ally on the side of this country, Britain, the Netherlands, and all the powers that are fighting for what they know is right.

If there is one disturbing thought it relates to that of the peace. Many thoughtful men and women are asking the proponents of a "just" peace to say exactly what they mean. These questioners see the term "just" peace as extremely general, and they are insisting that its advocates, many of whom occupy high and influential places, be definitive.

Shall Germany Again Become Potent?

Does a "just" peace carry with it an international organization patterned, more or less, after the League of Nations formula? Does it entail the industrial rehabilitation of Germany that will enable the Germans to repeat their rearmament work that strikingly marked the post-Versailles period, when it was carried on openly under the eyes of the Inter-Allied Military Control Commission? Does it mean that Germany, as under the post-Versailles period, will be permitted to escape the payment of reparation for the destruction of life and property it has so wantonly destroyed, and if Germany is to be held morally and financially responsible for these acts, what arrangements will be made to indemnify the persons who have been robbed and made destitute?

These are only a few of the questions that are being asked, while various bodies here and in Washington are studying postwar peace problems. Each day the demand for categorical answers is growing stronger.

Opinion Is Germany Can Be Made to Pay

The last of these queries catalogued in this brief article carries in itself one of the biggest problems of the peace. The seizures and the destruction of property and wealth in the countries occupied by the Nazis are of incalculable value. This property has changed hands many times, and in many cases the rightful owners are no longer able to claim indemnity. The return of much of it is impossible, but, if law is to be re-established, the view in competent legal quarters here is that Germany may be held liable. The problem, it can now be disclosed, is being studied by one of the chief law concerns in the world.

Among the fathers and mothers of young men who come under the provisions of the Selective Service Act, and among the young men themselves, the tendency today is veering farther and farther away from debate over what the United States is fighting against and in the direction of what the United States is fighting for.

The demand goes beyond slogans such as "Remember Pearl Harbor" and towards a re-echoing of the first world war cry of "War to end war."

To achieve this last, the view is increasing here, among the men who will do the fighting and their relatives, that a "just" peace should take full cognizance of the realities, despite idealism; should be based on the historical presumption that Germany is first and last and all the time a militaristic nation, and that it has stirred every kettle of European trouble with a long spoon since the days of Julius Caesar.

It is clear that a fight is going to be waged around the peace table, and that it will be more bitter than that which Paris saw in 1919 when Clemenceau and Foch were defeated in their prime objectives—a defeat for which every nation in the world, in the words of Winston Churchill, is today paying the price in "blood, sweat and tears."

To Change the Subject:

Why Women's Clubs? ..... ***By Laura B. Haddock***

I think it was about three years ago—at least it was when European contributors to our magazines were writing about something else than war and chaos and terror—that I read an article by a French nobleman who had traveled widely and often in the United States and had had an unusually fine opportunity to observe the ways of our national life. He wrote of how some of our customs and mores appeared to him against the background of his own continental outlook.

One of the things he found especially peculiar to America was its woman's clubs. "It is incomprehensible to a European," he said, "why American women should wish to band themselves together in clubs composed only of women." He hazarded a couple of guesses as to the reasons, and as I remember them they were (a) that American women were so consistently neglected by their husbands, who judged them to be of inferior mentality, that they had to band together to get anyone to talk to, or (b) that our women really had inferior mentalities and were not equal to any higher society than that of other women.

Mark of Distinction to Nation

Although at that time I am afraid I was inclined, in my inexperience, to agree with him, I have since learned how wrong we were, both of us.

Today I am of the opinion that the women's clubs of the United States are a mark of distinction for the country, and an indication of a mature degree of civilization. One thing I do know—women's clubs do not exist as an escape from anything. On the contrary, if a woman wanted to escape from the terrible demands of the hour, the very worst thing for her to do would be to join a woman's club. Woman's clubs exist and flourish because they have proved the most effective method by which women could try their wings in the conduct of natioual affairs. They have provided a serious and effectual outlet for intelligent energy. Unwittingly perhaps, they have become the national school for women to learn how to take part in government, in reform, in social service. For 50 years and more—a half-century in which womanhood in public life has been on a sort of tolerant probation against the day when it would either stand or fall by its own abilities—the woman's clubs have been the training ground for public life.

But that is not the whole story, by any means. The organized strength of the clubwomen of this nation has not yet been fully realized by the average citizen, partly perhaps because that strength has not as often been exerted against anything as it has been in favor of something.

Platform for Political Education

For instance, the national Zionist group of Jewish women, Hadassah, has done such remarkable refugee relief work in Palestine that it was given priority second only to munitions on vessels used by the British War Relief Society. Innumerable children in Britain and China have been "adopted" by women's clubs and provided with special care and nourishment by their absentee "parents." In civilian defense women have not waited for government agencies to provide them with things to do; through the clubs they have got right into the forefront of defense training and defense activity. Better housing, milk for undernourished children, and widespread social reforms have been some of the results of woman's clubs. The woman's clubs have provided the platform for a great deal of political education and enlightenment, and today in any community the candidate for office who gains the support of the local woman's club can consider himself in an enviable poition.

A book has just been published about one of the presidents of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, and its title is an apt one indeed:

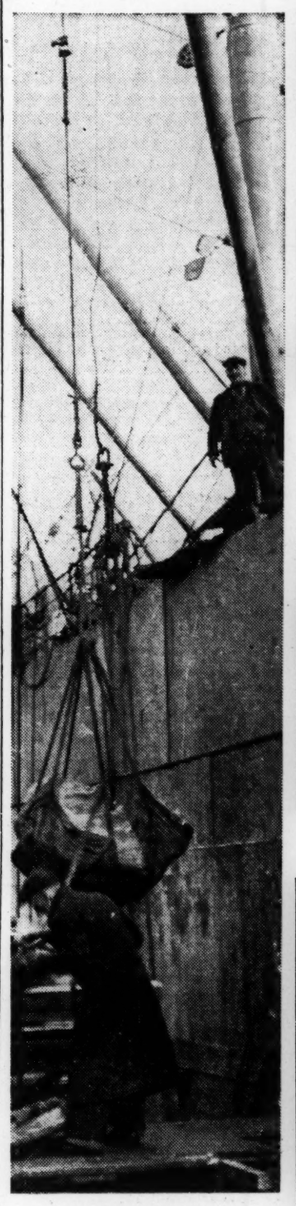
"Be Proud of Women."

The U. S. Delivers the Goods

Fox

London Children Parading Their Winter Woolies From America

Somehow, seeing a picture like this makes that vast abstraction known as Lend Lease Effort become real—and makes it all seem very worth while. Below is a series of unusual photographs taken in Liverpool, England, by Wide World, showing the fruitage of all this prodigious effort: the goods actually being delivered.



Lower Away!

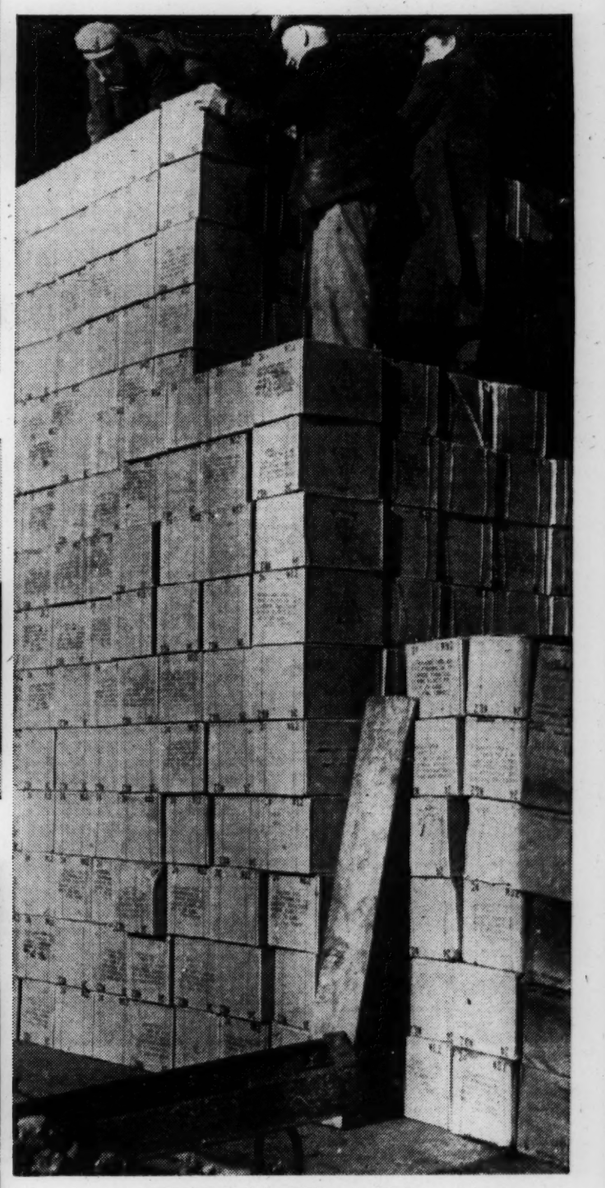
Heavy steer beef from the western plains.

Eggs (Well, Anyhow, Powdered Eggs)

Cheese From Wisconsin's Dairyland

The Beef Enters a Strangely Small Freight Car

After the custom of Britain's railways.



For Britain's Balanced Diet

Cases of canned tomatoes from Maryland.

Unmarried Beans

And—Happily Married

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Grain Prices Have Big Gain During Year

CHICAGO (AP) — Rising slowly but almost steadily to levels not exceeded since 1937, grain prices in 1941 mirrored conditions associated with the spread of war throughout the world, particularly America's assumption of its role as the "larder of democracy."

Although American exports of cereals remained strait-jacketed by the blackout of important markets overseas, in sharp contrast with booming wartime trade a quarter century ago, the effect of increasing world dependency on the United States for food began to be felt and promised to be an important trade factor in 1942.

U. S. Policy Aids Farmers

American farmers had a near record production of grain crops. Despite this, they watched prices advance. This was partly due, traders said, to expanding domestic consumer buying power associated with American rearmament, which resulted in a general upward trend in commodities prices. While farmers were not producing grains for direct shipment abroad, they were expanding production and export of livestock and livestock products, which required increased consumption of feed.

Of primary importance in the enhancement of grain prices, market experts said, was the effect of the Government farm program. Through the Commodity Credit Corporation, which advanced funds to producers on crops stored and held off the market, the Government raised the rates at which it would grant loans to 85 per cent of "parity," the level which economists estimated would give producers purchasing power equivalent to that of the 1909-14 period.

This represented an increase on a Chicago basis of about 34 cents a bushel for wheat and almost 20 cents for corn.

In addition a quota restricting producer sales of wheat on the open market was put into effect on approval of farmers eligible to vote.

Huge Stores Amassed

Under the loan program producers stored more wheat than has been amassed since the days of the Federal Farm Board. More than a third of the record U. S. supply was involved, with approximately 350,000,000 bushels of 1941 grain stored as collateral and 170,000,000 bushels of 1939 and 1940 wheat turned over to the Government in default of loans. Toward the end of the year 1941 corn began going into loans, augmenting more than 150,000,000 bushels of old corn owned by the Government and more than 200,000,000 bushels under loans.

Holding of this huge amount of grain off the market more than offset the fact that production of all cereals, including rice and sorghums, totaled about 5,400,000,000 bushels or 8 per cent greater than last year. The 1941 wheat crop was the biggest since 1915, the corn crop the largest since 1932.

Record barley, soybean, grain sorghums and flax crops were harvested. The nation's wheat supply, including a record carryover from previous years, was equal to almost two years' domestic requirements.

Wheat futures in Chicago advanced from about 87 cents a bushel in Chicago at the end of 1940 to four-year peak of $1.31 immediately after war broke out in the Pacific. The 1937 high was $1.51.

Corn rose from 63 cents to a peak of 91 cents; oats rose from 37 cents to 58; rye from 47 to 87. Closing prices of the year were slightly below these peaks.

OPM Inaugurates Salvage Programs

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Production Management announced that it would inaugurate conservation and salvaging programs for war industry materials in more than 30 industrial centers.

Experience of manufacturers in Erie, Pa., in conserving raw materials and salvaging scrap would be used as the basis for the general program, the bureau announced.

Industries and trade associations at Erie set up an executive committee which directed a general drive in plants where metal scrap, waste paper, scrap rubber, and other war materials were available.

Dividend Meetings

A list of the companies scheduled to hold dividend meetings next week, according to Fitch Investors Service, is as follows:

Monday, January 5

Melville Shoe Corp. (5% Pfd. & Com.) (12:30 p. m.)

Tuesday, January 6

Bon Ami Co. (Cl. "A" & "B") (12 m.)
Century Ribbon Mills Inc. (7% Pfd.) (9 a. m.)
Cerro de Pasco Copper Corp. (Com.) (2 p. m.)
Columbia Gas & Electric Corp. (Pfd. "A," 5% Pfd. & 5% Pref.) (11.15 a. m.)
Dow Chemical Co. (5% Pfd. & Com.) (10:30 a. m.)
Green (H. L.) Co., Inc. (Com.) (2 p. m.)
Homestake Mining Co. (Com.) (3 p. m.)
Maytag Co. ($6 1st Pfd. & $3 Pref.) (2 p. m.)

Wednesday, January 7

Atlas Powder Co. (5% Conv. Pfd.) (3 p. m.)
Pacific Lighting Corp. (Com.) (1.45 p. m.)

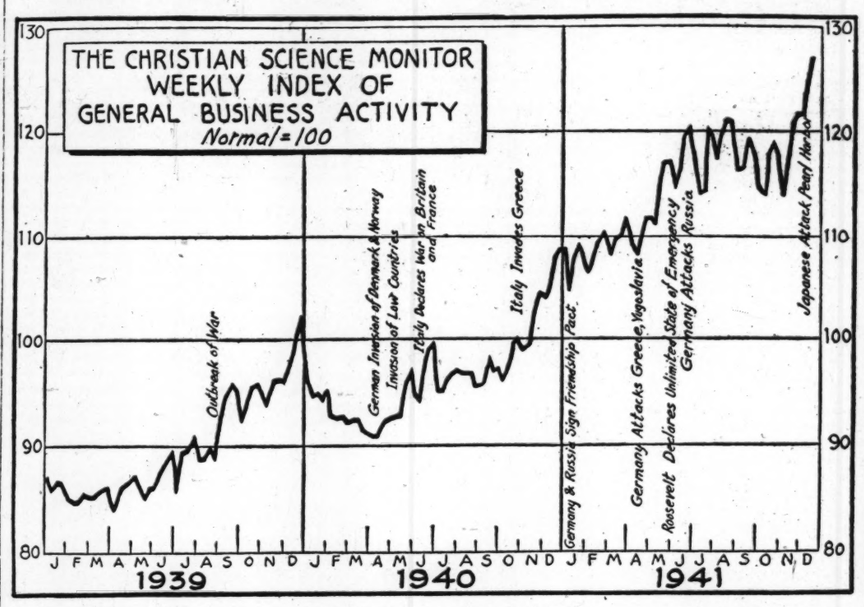
Thursday, January 8

Federated Department Stores, Inc. (4¼% Pfd. & Com.) (11.30 a. m.)
Reynolds (R. J.) Tobacco Co. (Com. & Com. "B") (2 p. m.)

Friday, January 9

Atlas Plywood Corp. (Pfd. & Com.) (3.30 p. m.)
Sharp & Dohme, Inc. (3.50 Pref. "A") (2.15 p. m.)

Events of War as Related to General Business Picture



From the outbreak of the war in September, 1939, to December, 1941, general business activity, as measured by The Christian Science Monitor weekly index, advanced sharply reflecting the ever-mounting demands of the defense and war effort of this country and Great Britain.

In the early stages of the conflict, industry pushed production rapidly upward but it was not until April, 1940, when the Germans invaded Denmark and Norway that American business settled down to meet the steadily increasing demands of an armament program. While the index shows irregularity in its week-to-week fluctuations, the broader outline reveals an almost steady advance from that time to the present full war basis in this country.

The increase in the index from 90.8 in the first part of April, 1940, to the week ended Dec. 20, 1941, the latest period for which data are available, boosted it some 36 points to a level of 126.8 (prel.). The rise for the entire war period was 37.7 points.

It is interesting to note the fresh impetus given to business effort following major developments on the battlefront.

The weekly index has been revised to include changes made in the seasonal adjustment for miscellaneous freight carloadings which more closely reflect the shifting economy. No change was made in the method of adjustment.

Canadian Imports In November Rise Sharply Over 1940

OTTAWA (CP) — Canada's November imports, excluding gold, totaled $134,190,000 compared with $102,284,000 in the same month last year, a gain of $31,906,000, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

In the 11 months this year imports totaled $1,322,906,000 compared with $979,648,000 in the same period last year, an increase of $343,358,000, the report showed.

November imports from the United States totaled $95,546,000 compared with $74,452,000 in the same month last year, while imports in the 11-month period totaled $911,950,000 compared with $675,202,000 in the same period last year.

November imports from the United Kingdom totaled $12,830,000 compared with $9,902,000 in the same month last year, while imports in the 11-month period totaled $125,915,000 compared with $124,971,000 in the same period last year.

General Foods Plans Note Issue

NEW YORK (AP) — Preferred stockholders of General Foods Corp. were asked to meet Jan. 28 to approve issuance of notes maturing by 1947 and not to exceed a total of $10,000,000.

The notes would be issued during a 5-year period starting Feb. 1, 1942, payable to certain banks, maturing not later than Jan. 31, 1947, and for such amounts as the directors or officers might determine.

Business Personals

The Boston Stock Exchange members and associates paid recognition to Fred Dixon, floor audit clerk and telegrapher for Hornblower & Weeks, Friday, Jan. 2, upon his retirement from business. Mr. Dixon has been associated with Hornblower & Weeks, members of the Boston Stock Exchange, for 37 years, transmitting Stock Exchange orders. He began his career 60 years ago as a telegrapher in Connecticut. Later he joined the Associated Press staff, then the Norwich Bulletin and the Worcester Telegraph.

Joseph A. Kavanagh, who recently resigned as Executive Vice-President of The Credit Clearing House, joined Walter E. Heller & Company on Jan. 1 according to an announcement by Walter E. Heller, President.

Two well known underwriting and investment firms, Stein Bros. & Boyce of Baltimore, Md., formed 88 years ago, and Barclay, Moore & Co. of Philadelphia, organized 41 years ago, have merged under the name of the Baltimore firm.

Salomon Bros. & Hutzler, members of the New York Stock Exchange, announced the retirement of Abraham Eller as a general partner of the firm.

Miles J. Cruickshank, Robert V. Horton, Alfred E. Hamill and James C. Hemphill have been admitted as general partners in Goldman, Sachs & Co.

The Chase National Bank has announced the resignation of William P. Holly as a vice-president, effective Jan. 1. Mr. Holly is retiring from active business after 40 years' association with the bank. Irving Reynolds, formerly a member of the law firm of Mudge, Stern, Williams and Tucker, has been appointed a vice-president.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., members of the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges, announce that as of Dec. 31, 1941 Frank A. Schirmer retired as a special partner and that on Jan. 1, 1942, C. Fisher Luther became a general partner in the firm. Mr. Schirmer has been active in Boston financial circles for 63 years, or since 1878.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Accumulated				
Ark Nat Gas pf	60c	.. Dec.	29	Dec. 24
Easy Wash Mach. "A & B"	12½c	.. Dec.	30	Dec. 19
Int Metal Industries, Ltd, 6 cum conv pf	$1.50	.. Feb.	2	Jan. 15
do 6 cv pf A	$1.50	.. Feb.	2	Jan. 15
Penna Bk Shrs & Sec. pf	$1	.. Jan.	30	Jan. 23
Phillips Jones C pf	$1.75	.. Feb.	2	Jan. 20
Revere Cop & Brass, 5¼ pf	$1.31¼	.. Feb.	2	Jan. 10
Do. 7% pf	$1.75	.. Feb.	2	Jan. 10
Extra				
Cont Ins (N.Y.)	40c	.. Jan.	10	Dec. 31
Domestic Finance	10c	.. Feb.	1	Jan. 27
Fidel-PhoenixFirIn	40c	.. Jan.	10	Dec. 31
Fulton Tr N. Y.	50c	.. Jan.	2	Dec. 22
Guarantee Co (NoAm)	$2.50	.. Jan.	15	Dec. 31
Hartford F Ins	50c	.. Jan.	2	Dec. 16
MacAndrews & F	25c	.. Jan.	15	Dec. 31
Ritter Dental Mfg	25c	.. Dec.	29	Dec. 24
U S Indus Alcohol	25c	.. Feb.	2	Dec. 31
Irregular				
Air Investors pf	65c	.. Dec.	29	Dec. 24
Am Steel Fdrys	50c	.. Dec.	29	Dec. 23
Crm Pkg Mfg	37½c	.. Jan.	10	Dec. 31
Detrola Corp	15c	.. Dec.	29	Dec. 19
Kennedys Inc	50c	.. Jan.	20	Jan. 10
Final				
Intl Pap Co (Old) pf	$1.75	.....		Jan. 15
Reduced				
Auto Banking Corp (Phila, Pa)	5c	.. Dec.	30	Dec. 22
Bangor Cl A	5c	.. Dec.	30	Dec. 23
Langendorf U Bak B	6c	.. Jan.	15	Dec. 31
U S Trust (Boston)	25c	S Jan.	2	Dec. 23
Stock				
Heyden Chem Co	5%	.. Jan.	30	Dec. 23
Year-End				
Amer Dredging Co	$7	.. Dec.	27	Dec. 19
Aviation Capital	60c	.. Dec.	29	Dec. 24
Chic Bur & QRR	$2	.. Dec.	29	Dec. 19
Duval Tex Sul	50c	.. Dec.	31	Dec. 20
Equitable . Investmentt Corp of Massachusetts	65c	.. Dec.	29	Dec. 22
National Shirt Shops of Delaware, Inc	40c	.. Dec.	30	Dec. 23
Phila Co	20c	.. Jan.	26	Dec. 31
Preferred Acc Inc N Y	20c	.. Jan.	17	Jan. 3
Submarine Signal	$2.50	.. Dec.	30	Dec. 22
Washington Railway & Electric Co	$5	.. Dec.	29	Dec. 23
Regular				
Am News Co	30c	M.M. .. Jan.	15	Jan. 5
Amalg S Co 5% pf	12½c	Q Feb.	1	Jan. 17
Am Agg 5½ pf	$1.25	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 22
Arlington Mills	$1.50	Q Jan.	15	Jan. 2
Athol M Co 7% pf	$3.50	S Jan.	2	Dec. 24
Boston Stor W Co.	75c	Q Dec.	31	Dec. 23
Bower R. Bear	75c	.. Mar.	20	Mar. 6
Brookline TCo(Mass)	$3	Q Jan.	15	Dec. 16
Brooklyn Trust	$2	S Jan.	2	Dec. 22
Ca Fairbanks M pf	$1.50	Q Jan.	15	Dec. 31
Can Silk Prod A	37½c	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 15
Cent K Pow 4¾ pf	$1.18	Q Jan.	15	Dec. 31
Chain Store Prods Cp. $1.50 cv pf	37½c	Q Dec.	31	Dec. 20
Chain Belt	25c	.. Jan.	24	Jan. 10
Chase Ntl Bank	70c	S Feb.	1	Jan. 16
Cities Svc P&L $5 pf	$1.25	Q Dec.	29	Dec. 26
Do $6 pf,	$1.50	Q Dec.	29	Dec. 26
Do $7 pf,	$1.75	Q Dec.	29	Dec. 26
City Invest pf	$1.75	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 27
Com Nat B&T	$2	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 24
Com Ins (N. Y.)	80c	S Jan.	10	Dec. 31
Corn Prd Ref	75c	Q Jan.	20	Jan. 2
Domestic Fin	35c	Q Feb.	1	Jan. 27
Do. pf	50c	Q Feb.	1	Jan. 27
Duq Lt Co pf	$1.25	Q Jan.	15	Dec. 31
Economy Gro Strs	25c	Q Dec.	29	Dec. 22
El Bd & Sh $5 pf	$1.25	Q Feb.	2	Jan. 6
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Feb.	2	Jan. 6
Emerson El Mfg pf.	$1.75	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 23
Equity Fund, Inc.	5c	Q Dec.	30	Dec. 20
Federal Ins of N. J.	35c	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 22
Fid-Phen Fire Ins	80c	S Jan.	10	Dec. 31
First N Bk (Mass)	40c	S Dec.	31	Dec. 22
Gen Mills	$1	Q Feb.	2	Jan. 9
Gladf g McB & Co.	25c	.. Jan.	15	Dec. 23
Gladding McBean	25c	.. Jan.	15	Dec. 23
Gt Lakes Pow, Ltd. A pref	$1.75	Q Jan.	15	Dec. 31
Hartford Gas Co	50c	Q Dec.	29	Dec. 17
Do 8	50c	Q Dec.	29	Dec. 17
Hartford F Ins	50c	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 16
Hartford Times, Inc. 5½% pf	68¾c	Q Feb.	2	Jan. 15
Hat Corp of Am 6½ pf	$1.62	Q Feb.	2	Jan. 15
Haverhill Gas Lt	25c	.. Jan.	2	Dec. 22
Hecker Prod	15c	.. Feb.	2	Jan. 10
Holly Sugar	25c	.. Feb.	2	Jan. 15
Do pf	$1.75	Q Feb.	2	Jan. 15
Interstate Dept Stores Inc 7 pf	$1.75	Q Jan.	31	Jan. 19
Interest Home Equip.	20c	.. Jan	15	Jan 2
Institutional Sec	2.95c	.. Jan.	20	Dec. 31
Kennedy's Inc cum conv	$1.25	21¼ .. Jan.	15	Dec. 31
Langendorf Unit Bak Inc 6% pf	75c	Q Jan.	15	Dec. 31
Do Inc $2 A	75c	Q Jan.	15	Dec. 31
La Plant-Choat pf	25c	.. Jan.	15	Jan. 5
MacAnd-Forbes	50c	Q Jan	15	Dec 31
do 6 pf	$1.50	Q Jan	15	Dec 31
Merch N Bk (Bost)	$3	Q Jan.	15	Dec. 31
Middlesex Water Co 7 pf	$3.50	S Jan.	2	Dec. 23
McLellan Strs pf	$1.50	Q Jan.	31	Jan. 24
Morrell (J) & So.	50s	Q Jan.	26	Jan. 3
Mountain States Tel & Tel Co	$1.75	Q Jan.	15	Dec. 31
Nat Bond & Share	15c	.. Jan	15	Dec 31
Nat Pow & Lt pf	$1.50	Q Feb.	2	Jan 15
Nat Shawmut Bank (Bost)	25c	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 23
Nat Shirt Shops of Del Inc. $6 pr pf	$1.50	Q Jan.	1	Dec. 23
N W Nat Insur Co (Milwaukee)	$1.25	Q Dec.	31	Dec. 22
Nw Bedford Gas & Edison Light Co	$1	.. Jan.	15	Dec. 31
Pac Gas & Elec	50c	Q Jan	15	Dec 31
Parke Davis & Co	40c	.. Jan.	31	Jan. 15
Pilot Full Fash Mills Inc	10c	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 16
Penn Traffic	..	.. Jan.	15	Jan. 6
Roos Bros, Ins	$6.50	$1.62½	.. Feb.	1 Jan. 15
Russell-Miller Milling Co 4½ pf	$2.25	S Jan.	2	Dec. 22
San Diego G&E 22½c	.. Jan.	15	Dec. 31	
Shawinigan W&P	23c	Q Feb.	25	Jan. 26
South Calif Gas Co 6 pf	37½c	Q Jan.	15	Dec. 31
do pf A	37½c	Q Jan.	15	Dec. 31
St Croix Paper Co	$1	Q Jan	15	Jan 5
Thatcher $3.60 pf	90c	Q Feb	14	Jan 31
Thatcher Mfg pf	90c	Q Feb.	14	Jan. 31
TuckettTobLtd pf	$1.75	Q Jan.	15	Dec. 31
U S Indus Alcohol	25c	Q Feb.	2	Dec. 31
U S Tr (Bost) ur	40c	S Jan.	2	Dec. 23
Wash Rwy & Elec Co 5 pf	$2.50	S June	1	May 15
Wash Rwy & Elec Co 5 pf	$1.25	Q Mar	2	Feb 16
Wash Rwy & Elec Co 5 pf	$1.25	Q June	1	May 15
Wash Title Ins 6 noncum A pf	$1.50	Q Jan	2	Dec 27
do common	$1.50	Q Jan	2	Dec 27
White Villa Gro pf	$1.50	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 15
Wilson Line pf	$2.50	S Feb.	14	Jan. 31

Can Makers Offer To Cut Tin Use To 31,900 Tons in '42

WASHINGTON (AP)—Spokesmen for can manufacturers proposed to cut the industry's consumption of tin from 36,950 tons this year to 31,900 tons in 1942 and 28,750 tons in 1943.

The recommendations, prepared at request of the Office of Production Management, were presented at a meeting of representatives of the can manufacturers industry advisory committee with OPM officials.

Two principal methods of reducing tin consumption were considered at the meeting: Eliminating non-essential uses of cans, and thinning the gauge of tin used in tin cans. One proposal would eliminate the use of tin for tobacco containers and reduce substantially the amount used in containers for coffee, shortening, paint and toilet articles such as talcum powder.

The program decided upon must be approved finally by OPM, and some defense officials indicated they might make the tonnage reductions even more drastic before approving them. The tin makers were told, moreover, that the amount of steel plate allocated to can manufacturers might be cut. So far the industry has not been affected by the steel allocations program.

The proportion of tin to other metals used in cans has been cut already from 1.5 per cent to 1.35 per cent. Under proposals just advanced it would be further reduced to about 1.25 per cent.

Auto Output Drops To 18,535 in Week

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Reports, Inc., said that automobile production for the week ended Jan. 3 would total 18,535 units, compared with last week's total of 24,620.

Last year at this time, when no curtailments had been ordered on production, the total was 76,690.

The Automobile Manufacturers Association reported that retail sales of new passenger cars and trucks in the United States during November totaled 263,205 units. The total was made up of 198,271 passenger cars and 64,934 commercial vehicles.

Retail sales in November, 1940, were 334,536 passenger cars and 56,995 commercial units.

The Association's figures showed that retail sales from January to November inclusive numbered 4,402,820, of which 3,594,241 were passenger cars. The like period of 1940 had sales of 3,144,412 passenger and 571,835 commercial vehicles.

World, Domestic Sugar Futures Trades Suspended

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Coffee and Sugar exchange has suspended trading in world and domestic sugar futures contracts until further notice.

The suspension followed announcement by Federal Loan Administrator Jesse Jones that the United States had concluded an agreement to buy the entire 1942 Cuban sugar crop.

Mr. Jones indicated an adjustment would be made in the price ceiling on raw sugar, now 3.50 cents a pound domestically.

Canadian Farm Home Costs Up

OTTAWA (AP) — The Canadian farmer's broad and fertile acres failed to protect him against rising living costs in 1941, Dominion Bureau of Statistics records showed. Since the start of the war in 1939 the index of farm family living costs has risen 16.9 per cent, and that of the city dweller 15.4 per cent.

U. S. Spending At New Peak In December

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—The Treasury reported today it spent in December, the first month of the war, more than in any other month in United States history.

December expenditures aggregated $2,557,103,354, including $1,846,555,311 for direct defense activities. This exceeded by a half-billion dollars the peak spending of World War I, which was $2,061,000,000 in December, 1918, the month after the armistice.

The December figures were announced as the new war budget, calling for the greatest spending effort in world annals, went to the printers.

The total of direct defense costs in December reflected the sharpest step-up since the beginning of the defense program early in 1940. The December total exceeded November defense spending by $400,000,000 and was more than three times the size of defense spending last January.

Also, the Treasury statement of its finances on December 31 showed results of the first half of the current fiscal year. In those six months, the Treasury spent $11,552,859,863 including $8,214,186,367 for defense, took in revenues of $4,165,910,978 and had a deficit of $7,386,948,885. These were all records for a six months period.

The war brought still another record, with the sale of $536,285,664 of defense savings bonds in December. This was more than double monthly sales figures of other recent months, and eclipsed the monthly record of $349,818,000 last May when the defense savings program began.

Commodity Futures

Chicago Board of Trade

	Open today	High	Low	Close	Close yesterday	Close yr. ago
Wheat:						
May		1.28¾	1.28	.87⅞		
July		1.29½	1.29½	.82⅝		
September		1.31½	1.30⅝	.82¾		
Corn:						
May		.85½	.85¼	.63		
July		.87¼	.87	.62¾		
September		.....	.88½	.62½		
Oats:						
May		.57⅜	.57	.37⅛		
July		.56¼	.55¾	.33		
September		.53¾	.55½	.....		
Soybeans:						
May		1.83¼	1.83¼	.96⅞		
July		.....	1.84⅝	.97		
Rye:						
May		.77	.76⅝	.48		
July		.79½	.79	.49⅛		
September		.....	.79⅝	.....		
Lard:						
January		10.55	10.50	.....		
March		12.02	11.97	.....		
May		12.25	12.17	6.45		
July		12.45	12.42	6.65		

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	....	....	....	95.8b	95.8
May	....	....	....	95.5b	95.5
July	....	....	....	95.2b	95.3
Tops					
March	....	126.0b	126.5a	....	126.7
May	126.5	126.5	126.5	126.0b	126.7
July	126.0	126.0	126.0	125.5b	126.5

aAsked. bBid

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	17.84	17.90	17.76	17.79	17.70
May	17.92	18.03	17.91	17.95	17.85
July	18.03	18.12	17.96	18.01	17.92
Oct.	18.17	18.24	18.02	18.03	17.92
Dec.	....	....	....	18.13a	17.90

a—Asker.

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	8.61	8.65	8.61	8.65	8.63
May	8.66	8.69	8.66	8.69	8.65

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	6.34	6.34	6.34	6.33b	6.30

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*January	33.40	33.75	33.30	33.65	33.25
*February	33.90	34.30	33.80	34.15	33.70
*March	34.10	34.45	34.00	34.35	33.90
*S.s.					

Eggs

†January	31.60	31.80	31.60	31.65	31.70
†October	32.80	33.00	32.80	33.00	32.50
†R.s.					

Potatoes

January	2.65	2.72	2.63	2.65	2.61
March	3.25	3.30	3.25	4.25	3.20

Boston Stocks

Jan. 3

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
8.75	Bos & Albany	76¾	76¼	76¾	75⅞
2.00	Bos Edison	24½	24	24½	23
5.00	Bos Elevated	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	42¼
.72b	Bos Pers Prop	9	9	9	9
..	East Boston Ld	30c	25c	30c	20c
4.50	E Gs & F pr pf	46	44	46	44
6.00c	East M SR 1 pf	82	82	82	71½
1.25b	Employers Grp	23½	23	23½	22¾
..	Maine Cent pf	17	17	17	15½
4.00a	Mergenthaler	28¼	27¾	28¼	27¼
1.25a	Narr Rac A	4¾	4⅝	4¾	4¼
7.00a	N E Tel & Tel	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101½
..	N E Tel rts	6c	4c	6c	5c
..	Quincy Min	80c	80c	80c	64c
.67½a	Shawmut Asso	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½
3.50b	Unit Shoe M	54	53⅞	54	52½
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	42½	42½	42½	42½

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. aPaid or payable in 1941, no regular rate. bIncluding extras. cPaid in 1941 on account of accumulations.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Jan. 1 compared with Jan. 2, 1941 (shown in parentheses): Receipts, $11,821,255 ($12,353,153); expenditures, $75,-815,157 ($48,359,600); net balance, $3,511,-866,638 ($1,923,262,401); working balance included, $2,753,464,591 ($1,182,860,203); customs receipts for month, $1,137,478 ($1,-351,466); receipts fiscal year (July 1) $4,-177,853,442 ($2,836,723,625); expenditures fiscal year, $11,628,712,570 ($5,223,140,391); excess of expenditures, $7,451,059,128 ($2,-286,416,766); gross debt, $57,961,305,207 ($45,042,021,053); increase previous day, $23,182,110); gold assets, $22,736,542,598 $21,995,866,415).

Brokers Loans Decrease

WASHINGTON &—The Federal Reserve Board reported that loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $364,000,000 in the week ended Jan. 1, a decrease of $9,000,000 compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $419,000,000.

5 P. C. of Pay in Defense Bonds

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 24 (AP)—Employees of the 13 companies headed by M. L. (Mike) Benedum, multi-millionaire oil magnate, will begin receiving next payday 5 per cent of their pay in federal defense bonds.

Air Line Retirement Plan

American Airlines, Inc., will, on Dec. 31, 1941, make available to the employees of the company a Retirement Benefit Plan. Insurance companies participating in the plan will be John Hancock and Travelers.

Pays Year-End Bonus

NEW YORK—Employees of the firm of J. L. Richmond & Co., investment firm, have received a year-end bonus amounting to two weeks' salary.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
3⅜s 45-43	104.6	104.6	104.6
3 2½s 53-49	106	106	106
5 2½s 53-51	104.27	104.27	104.27
3 2½s 60-55	109.21	109.21	109.21
5 2½s 72-67	100.2	100.2	100.2

New York City Bonds

78 3s 80	103⅛	103	103¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
5 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	65¼	65⅛	65⅛
5 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	60½	60	60½
5 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	56¾	56¾	56¾
8 Am & For P5s 2030	61	60	61
2 AmIGChem 5½s 49	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
1 Am Int 5½s 49	99	99	99
8 Am T & T 3¾s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
4 Am T&T 3½s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
4 Am T&T 3½s 61	107⅝	107½	107⅝
8 Am T&T 3s 56	108¾	1908⅜	108¾
2 Arm Del 4s 55	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
1 A C Line 1st 4s 52	80½	80½	80½
28 A C Line cit 4s 52	70	68⅞	70
19 A C Line 4½s 64	65	64¾	65
4 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	25⅞	25¼	25¼
5 B&O 1st mtg 4s	61½	61½	61½
131 B&O 95 st A	34⅜	34½	34⅜
40 B&O 2000 st D	34½	34¼	34¼
31 B&O 96 st F	34½	34	34½
89 B&O cv 60 st	35¼	35	35
21 B&O 4s 48	59	58¾	59
4 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
7 B&O S W 50 st	42	41⅞	42
7 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	50½	49½	50½
14 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	50	49	50
8 Bell T Pa 5s 48 B	107¾	107¾	107¾
41 Bost & Me 4½s '70	37½	36½	37¼
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
1 Buf R&P 70 st	38	37⅝	38
2 Bush Term 5s '55	54	54	54
1 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	70	70	70
1 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	105	105	105
1 Can Pac 5s '54	81½	81½	81½
3 Can Pac 4½s '60	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
1 Can Pac 4s prep	63½	63½	63½
1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	93½	93½	93½
5 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	3¼	3¼	3¼
15 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	3¼	3¼	3¼
5 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	10¾	10¾	10¾
26 Cen Pac 5s 60	52½	51¾	52½
6 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	69	69	69
4 Cen R R N J 5s 87	15¼	15¼	15¼
5 Cen R R N J 4s 87	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 Chi & Alton 3s 49	13¾	13¾	13¾
5 Chi & E Ill inc 97	25½	25½	25½
1 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	37	37	37
1 ChiGtWest 4s 88	63¼	63¼	63¼
1 Chi I & L 6s 66	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
2 Chi I & L 5s 66	8	8	8
40 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	9⅝	9¼	9½
40 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2¼	2¼	2¼
4 CM&SP 4¾s 89F	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
11 CM&SP 4½s 89C	39	38¾	39
15 CM&SP gen 4s 89	38½	38¼	38½
10 Chi&NW frg 5s 2037	15	15	15
10 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	23	23	23
27 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	1½	1½	1½
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	14½	14½	14½
20 Chi&NW 3½s 87	21	20½	21
6 Chi Ry 5s 27

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 500,000
Previous day's sales 582,020
1942 volume to date 582,020
1941 volume to date 527,010

Stocks Extend Recovery In Quiet Trade

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—The stock market continued its new year's recovery thrust today despite the lack of much encouraging news.

Mail orders and specialties were the principal climbers, extending Friday's rally fractions to more than a point. While volume was less than half that of a week ago, the turnover of around 500,000 shares exceeded most Saturday's in 1941.

Favored issues included Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Woolworth, American Telephone, Western Union, Westinghouse, Allied Chemical, Union Carbide, J. C. Penny, N. Y. Central, Great Northern, Chesapeake & Ohio, Phelps Dodge, Chrysler and Sperry.

Steels and rubbers followed a narrow trail. Backward were General Motors, Southern Pacific and Standard Oil (NJ).

Commodities maintained their upward course with cotton futures jumping more than $1 a bale in response to the shaping of price control legislation.

Reinvestment demand, brokers said, was the principal market stimulant. Japanese victories in the Philippines still were a chilling influence on sentiment but war bulletins apparently inspired little liquidation inasmuch as Wall Street was confident of American success in the long run.

Rail Bonds Buoyat

Rail issues displayed renewed buoyancy in the bond market today.

Contiuing an upward thrust which started late Friday, the carriers rose fractions to more than 2 points toward the end of the short session, demand spread to other groups but gains were smaller.

Dealers said most of the buying was done by operators who disposed of holdings last month to establish tax losses. This reinvestment demand, they said, enabled the market to buck unpleasant news from the Philippines.

U. S. Governments inches ahead 1-32 to 3-32 of a point.

Latin American issues again captured interest in the foreign group. Buenos Aires 4½s rose 2 points at one time and Mexican and Uruguayan bonds added around one point.

Corporates ahead included Nickel Plate 5½s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s of '62 "A," Bangor & Aroostook convertible 4s, Chicago Railway 5s, New Haven 4s of '47, International Hydro Electric 6s and American & Foreign Power 5s.

Massachusetts Plant Expansion Extensive in 1941

Massachusetts plants expanded so extensively during the past year that the State is now prepared to produce defense goods this year at a rate double or triple that of 1941, according to the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

During 1941, nearly 4,000,000 square feet of floor space for manufacturing purposes were added, approximately twice the estimated expansion during 1940, the report stated.

The amount of private capital invested in this plant expansion, plus commercial buildings and homes, totaled approximately $100,000,000, not including "undisclosed expenditures by the War Department direct for plant construction." Private capital so invested in 1940 was about $72,000,000. For the first time, it is pointed out, plant expansion in dollar value, far exceeds that of homebuilding.

These expanded industries, practically all of them engaged in defense work, currently are giving employment to 625,000 workers, as compared with 550,000 in 1940 and 500,000 in 1939, and the demand is constantly increasing.

"Large concerns," said the report, "established branch plants in Massachusetts during the year to avail themselves of the reservoir of high mechanical skill found in this State, and the good labor relations here. Negotiations were pending at the end of the year for more important establishments to be located here within the near future."

Carloadings Lower In Holiday Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Revenue freight cars handled by railroads reporting for the week ended Dec. 27 included:

	Dec. 27	Previous Week	Year Ago
Ches & Ohio	25,334	35,705	23,351
Nickel Plate	17,662	21,151	14,154
Pere Marquette	9,905	12,414	9,749
Erie	25,687	30,094	21,960
Great Northern	12,487	17,137	10,276
Northern Pacific	11,335	16,049	9,993
Pennsylvania	110,478	131,147	89,192
Southern Railway	35,842	46,718	29,280
North Western	25,329	31,691	21,789
N. Y. Central	79,363	96,937	70,680
Burlington	23,323	28,899	19,870
Missouri Pacific	23,897	30,897	19,352
Lackawanna	15,651	18,381	13,292
Frisco	13,292	18,094	11,204
St. Paul	24,529	32,085	22,173
New Haven	24,856	28,327	19,744
Reading	34,899	41,468	30,157
Rock Island	22,761	28,928	19,212
Jersey Central	20,988	24,119	16,953
Santa Fe	24,913	32,021	20,125
Southern Pacific	38,261	47,032	27,776
Illinois Central	33,169	42,959	24,643
Delaware & Hudson	15,036	17,317	12,313
Wabash	14,202	17,754	12,269

Raisins Off Food Stamp List

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department said that raisins were being removed from the list of commodities purchaseable with food stamps. The actoin effective Jan. 1, is due, it said, to "the present price and supply situation."

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	2	48	48	48	+1½
51¾	43⅝	Acme Steel (4a)	2	48⅛	47¼	48⅛	Jan 2
8¼	5⅛	Adams Ex (.60g)	7	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
24¼	17¾	Adam-Millis (1a)	2	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	Dec31
15⅞	9½	Addressog (1)	7	11½	10⅞	11½	Jan 2
45	34⅝	Air Reduct (1a)	8	37¾	37½	37⅝	+ ⅝
⅝	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	7	½	¼	¼	Dec31
5	1½	Alaska Juneau	3	2	2	2	+ ⅛
⅝	⅛	Alleghany Corp	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 2
9½	3¼	Alleg pf xw	5	5	5	5	+ ½
10⅝	3⅝	Alleg pf $30 ww	6	5½	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
21½	11¼	Alleghany pr pf	1	15	15	15	+1⅜
23⅜	17¼	Alleg Lud (2¼g)	5	22½	22¼	22½	
11¼	4⅜	Allen Indust (1)	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	Dec31
167½	135¼	Al Ch & Dye (6a)	1	146½	146½	146½	+2
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	3	14	13⅞	14	+ ½
14¾	11½	Allied M (1¼g)					
9	5	Allied Stores	4	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	
87	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	79½	79½	79½	Dec30
37	24⅜	Allis-Ch M 1½g	31	30	29½	30	+ ¾
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (2g)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
1⅜	⅛	Amal Leather	½	⅞	⅞	⅞	
20	10	AmalLea pf 1½k	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Dec31
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	3	53½	53	53	+1
22⅞	14⅜	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	7	21½	20½	20½	Dec31
58½	40	Am Airlines 1½g	3	48¼	47¾	47¾	+ ¼
9¾	5½	Am Bank N .30g	1	6½	5⅞	6½	Jan 2
39	26½	Am Br&Sh 2.20g	2	4½	4½	4½	+ ¾
3	1	Am Cable & R	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jan 2
95¼	55¼	Am Can (4)	4	134	134	134	+ ⅛
185	157½	Am Can pf (7)	4	63	63	63	
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	1	160	160	160	Dec31
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	8	33	32⅝	32⅞	+ ⅜
23⅛	16⅛	Am Ch & C (2g)	3	69	68½	69	+ ¼
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	6	20½	20¼	20½	+ ¾
121	90½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	107	108	108	Dec24
83¼	43¼	Am Col'type(1.60)	3	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	Jan 2
9⅞	4⅝	Am Comm Al	3	5	5	5	+ ⅛
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1¾)	1	8	8	8	Jan 2
1⅞	½	Am Encaus Til	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
6½	3¾	Am European	16	¾	⅝	¾	Dec31
1⅛	¼	Am & For Pow	1	5	5	5	Dec31
24⅜	11⅞	A F P $6 pf 1½k	6	⅛	⅜	⅛	+ ¼
28⅜	14¾	A F P $7 pf 1¾k	2	17½	16¼	17½	Jan 2
3⅞	1⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	2	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	Jan 2
38½	29	Am Haw SS (5g)	1	1½	1½	1½	Jan 2
4½	2	Am Hide & Lea	3	31	30⅛	31	+1
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	Jan 2
51¼	42⅛	Am Home(2.40a)	1	32½	32½	32½	Dec31
2⅛	1	Am Ice	3	46½	45¾	46½	+ ¾
60⅜	20	Am Ice pf (1½e)	28	1¼	1⅛	1¼	Dec31
4¼	2½	Am Internat'l	1	25	25	25	Dec31
13¼	6½	Am Inv Ill (.80)	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	
50	38	Am In Ill pf(2½)	11	6½	6½	6½	Dec31
17⅛	⅞	Am Locomotive	1	39	39	39	Dec31
95¼	77¼	Am Locco pf (7k)	28	9⅝	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
13¾	8½	Am M & F (.94g)	2	86	86	86	
6⅛	2¼	Am M & Metal	9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
23	15½	Am Metal (1½g)	8	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¾
3¼	⅜	Am Power & Lt	10	⅞	¾	¾	+ ⅛
46¾	20¾	AP&L $6pf 5¼k	2	24½	24½	24½	+1¼
39	17½	AP&L $5pf 4⅜k	9	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ⅜
7¼	3¾	Am Rad & S (.60)	31	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
15⅞	9	Am Roll M (1.40)	32	11⅜	11½	11⅜	+ ⅛
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (½g)	2	5	5	5	Jan 2
10⅜	6	Am Seating (1g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
45⅜	33⅝	Am Smelt (3½g)	14	42⅜	42	42¼	+ ⅜
155	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	9	145	143½	145	Dec30
54	29¾	Am Snuff (3¼g)	4	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞	+ ¼
28½	15⅜	Am Stl Fdrs 2g	10	20½	20¼	20¼	
11½	8½	Am Stores (1)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Jan 2
13½	6⅝	Am Stove (1.50)	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
22⅛	13	Am Sugar (2e)	8	20⅜	20	20	+ ⅛
98	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	3	95	95	95	
19⅜	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	4	18¼	17¼	18¼	Jan 2
168¾	115¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	31	132¼	130⅞	132¼	+2
73½	43⅞	Am Tobacco 4½g	9	47½	46⅛	47½	+1⅜
74½	43⅞	Am Tob pf B 4½g	14	48	47½	48	+ ¾
159	143	Am Tob pf (6)	1	143	143	143	Jan 2
7	3⅜	Am Type Fdrs	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	23½	Am Viscose (1g)	8	27	26½	26¾	— ⅛
116⅝	112	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	116½	116½	116½	Jan 2
99⅛	64¾	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	65	65	65	Jan 2
8⅝	3½	Am Woolen	2	5	5	5	+ ¼
81¼	51	Am Wool pf(12k)	4	74½	74	74½	+1½
8	2¾	Am Zinc L & S	15	4¾	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
30	22⅛	Am Z pr pf (5)	1	47	47	47	Dec30
17¼	11⅛	Anaconda (2½g)	45	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
12½	7	Anchor H (.90g)	1	17	17	17	+ ½
2⅝	¾	Andes Cop (1)	2	9	9	9	+ ½
33⅞	26	A P W Paper	7	1	¾	1	Dec31
112⅛	108½	Arch-DM (1.85g)	1	34	34	34	+ ¾
5½	2¼	Armour Del pf (7)	2	110	109¾	109¾	Jan 2
70¼	47½	Armour Ill	22	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
72	60	Arm I pr pf 1½k	10	64	63½	64	+ ¾
34⅜	20½	Arm Ill pf	1	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	Dec23
9¾	6½	Armstron' C 2¼g	5	23	22¼	23	+1¼
6¾	3	Arnold C (¾g)	2	7	7	7	+ ⅛
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom (.77½g)	1	3½	3½	3½	Jan 2
88	78	Assd Dry Goods	4	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
102½	76	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	79½	79½	79½	Dec23
35⅛	20	As D 2pf (1934k)	7	76½	76	76	Dec29
31⅜	18	Associates (2a)	1	20½	20½	20½	Dec31
70¼	53⅝	Atch T&SF (2g)	19	30	29½	30	+ ⅜
28⅛	13½	Atch T&S Fpf (5	3	60½	60½	60½	+2½
45½	13½	Atl Coast L (1g)	21	24⅛	23¼	23⅞	+1⅜
56	16½	Atl G & W pf 5g	3	45½	43	45½	+3
28⅛	19½	Atl Refining (1a)	13	22	21½	22	+ ½
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	Dec30
7½	6⅜	Atlas Corp (⅓g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jan 2
51⅛	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	Dec31
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (4½g)	2	69	69	69	Dec23
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	7	8½	8½	8½	Dec30
37⅛	13⅜	Austin Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	Dec31
5¼	2⅜	Aviat Corp (.15g)	5	4	3¾	4	

B

19	10¼	Bald Loco ct	18	14¾	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Balt & Ohio	17	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ¼
8⅞	3¾	Balt & Ohio pf	12	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ⅜
8½	3⅛	Bangor & Ar	6	4⅜	4½	4½	
13½	7	Barber As ½e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
9⅞	5⅛	Barker Bros (1g)	2	5½	5½	5½	+ ¼
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall O (.60)	20	9½	8⅞	9½	+ ⅜
24⅞	13⅜	Bath I W (1¼g)	5	18	17¾	18	+ ½
31⅜	17¼	Bayuk Cig (1½)	2	18½	18⅜	18⅜	Dec31
27⅝	20	Beat Cream (1a)	7	22	20	22	Dec31
104½	102⅞	Beat pf ww (5)	2	104	104	104	+2⅜
106	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Dec 3
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	116⅝	116⅜	116⅝	Dec30
8½	6½	Beld-Hem (.80)	5	7½	7	7½	Dec31
41⅜	32⅜	Bendix Av (4g)	8	39⅞	39½	39½	+ ⅛
20⅞	10½	Benef Ind (1.70g)	8	12⅞	12¼	12⅝	+1
57	50	Bent Ind pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Dec30
34¾	19⅜	Best & Co (1.60a)	2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅜
89½	51½	Beth Steel (6g)	21	66⅞	66⅛	66¼	— ½
131½	115	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	118	118	118	+ ½
31⅞	21	Bigelow S (4)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
23⅞	15¾	Black & D(1.80g)	8	17½	16¾	16¾	Dec31
10¼	5	Blaw-Knox (.60)	6	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
18⅝	13	Bliss & L (2g)	1	14½	14½	14½	+1
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	16	20¾	20½	20½	+ ⅛
35	25⅛	Bohn A&B (2g)	1	31½	31½	31½	+ ¾
23⅝	17	Bond Strs (1.60)	3	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
21⅞	18¼	Borden (1.40g)	16	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	7	20¾	20⅜	20½	+ ⅜
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
39⅝	28	Bower Roll B (3)	1	30	30	30	+ ¼
17¼	16½	Brewing C(new)	1	17	17	17	Dec30
12⅜	6¾	Bridgeport B (1)	8	9⅛	8½	9⅛	+ ¾
25⅜	14¼	Briggs Mfg 2¼g	6	16¾	16¼	16¾	+1
41	23½	Briggs & S (3)	1	26	26	26	Jan 2
45¼	38	Bristol-My 2.40a	1	43	43	43	+1
2⅝	⅜	Bkly & Q Trans	2	½	½	½	Dec31
6⅝	1	Bkly-Man Tr	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
36½	30	Bkly Un Gas	4	8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
23½	11⅝	Brown Shoe (2)	1	31½	31½	31½	Dec31
12⅝	7¼	Bruns-Bal (2½g)	7	12⅞	12½	12⅝	Dec31
5¼	2½	Bucyrus-Erie 1g	2	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
8½	5¼	Budd Mfg	21	3⅜	3	3⅜	+ ⅛
34½	18¼	Budd Wh (1.05g)	6	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ¼
35⅜	23⅛	Bullard Co (2½g)	2	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+2⅛
20⅞	15½	Bulova Watch 2a	6	24¼	24	24¼	Dec31
11⅛	107	Burling M (1½g)	4	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼
56¾	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	55	55	55	+1
9⅜	5¾	Burr Add (.70g)	10	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
4¼	1¾	Bush Terminal	1	2½	2½	2½	
6⅞	4¼	Butler Br (.60)	7	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
23	18	But Bros pf (1½)	2	18½	18½	18½	Dec31
4⅜	2⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
11⅜	6	Byers (AM) Co	5	8	8	8	+ ⅜
12	7½	Byron Jack (1g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅜

C

24¾	15¾	Calif Pack (1½)	3	18	17¾	18	+1
54⅛	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	N'v13
1½	⅛	Callahan Z-Lead	6	¾	⅝	¾	+ ⅛
7¼	4¾	Cal & Hecla (1)	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
14⅞	9⅝	Campbell W1.60g	5	12	11⅞	12	Jan 2
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry .60a	4	12¼	11⅞	12	Dec31
5¼	3	Canadian Pacific	9	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
39⅞	32½	Cannon Mills (2)	1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅜
3⅜	1⅝	Capital Ad A	8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Dec31
30½	22	Carpenter S 2½g	10	25½	25½	25½	Dec30
3½	2¼	Carr & Gen.225g	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Dec31
87¾	43	Case (JI) Co (7g)	2	68	68	68	+1½
50⅝	36	Caterpil Tr (2)	4	42	41½	42	+1½
29¾	18½	Celanese (2g)	7	21¾	20⅝	21	
10⅛	5⅜	Celotex Cp (1a)	4	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ¼
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir(1½a)	6	19½	18⅞	19½	+1
3⅛	1⅜	Cent Foundry	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ¼
4	2¼	Cent RR NJ	1	2	2	2	+ ⅜
17	4¼	Cent Violetta(1g)	8	16½	16	16⅜	+ ⅜
4	2	Century Rib M	2	2½	2½	2½	Dec31
34⅞	25	Cerro de Pas (4)	13	28¾	28⅜	28⅛	+ ½
5⅜	1½	Cert-teed Prod	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅜
22½	14¾	Cham P&F (1g)	2	17½	17½	17½	Jan 2
18	5¾	Checker Cab	8	15¼	14¾	15⅛	Dec31
44⅛	31½	Ches & Ohio (3a)	19	35¾	33⅞	35⅛	+ ⅛
102½	93	Ches & O pf (4)	1	95	95	95	Dec31
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	8	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅜

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
1¾	½	Chi & E Ill	1	1	1	1	+ ⅛
6½	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	5	*4¼	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
3	⅛	Chi Great West	3	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
11¾	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	6	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
8¼	3½	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	4	4¼	4⅛	4¼	Dec31
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T (2g)	3	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	38¾	38	38	Dec31
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	52	52	52	Dec23
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	10	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 2
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	3	¼	¼	¼	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9¾	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
14¾	10¾	Chickasha (1)	1	12	12	12	Jan 2
3	1	Childs Co	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
72⅛	41⅜	Chrysler (6g)	31	46¾	46⅜	46½	+ ½
10¾	8	City I & F (1.20)	1	9	9	9	+ ⅛
4⅛	2	City Stores	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Dec31
40½	29⅛	Clark Equip 3½g	1	33	33	33	Dec31
33¾	24	Clev Graph B 2g	4	28¾	28¾	28¾	+1¼
44½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20a)	4	43⅞	43¾	43⅞	+ ⅛
39⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (3g)	5	36½	36⅜	36½	+ ½
106	78	Coca-Cola (5g)	8	79	78½	79	
63¾	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	5	63	63	63	Dec30
16¼	10⅞	Colgate-P (1⅝a)	3	13⅛	13	13	
106	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	Dec22
30¼	11	Collins & A (3g)	9	13½	13	13½	+ ⅝
20	12¼	Col Fuel & I (1a)	3	17	17	17	+1
21¾	11	Colum Br A (2g)	2	13½	13½	13½	+ ½
21	11	Colum Br B (2g)	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ½
4⅞	1	Col G&E (.10g)	63	1¾	1½	1⅝	
82½	43½	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	+ ¾
7⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅜
28½	21¾	Colum P pf (2¾)	11	24	24	24	Dec31
83	64	Col Carb (4.70g)	7	64¾	64¾	64¾	Dec31
31	16⅛	Comi Credit (3)	19	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
104⅜	96	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	96	96	96	Dec31
37⅞	19⅛	Comi Inv Tr (3)	9	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ⅛
110	100	Com T cv pf(4¼)	5	100	100	100	Dec30
11⅞	7½	Comi Solv (.55g)	27	9½	9	9⅜	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	Com'th & South	78	¼	⅛	¼	+ ⅛
65⅝	39½	Com&Sou pf (3)	2	43	43	43	+1
30⅛	20	Com Edis (1.80)	23	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
4	2¼	Comi Nast(¼g)	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
18¾	13¼	Congoleum (1a)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	Jan 2
23⅜	18¼	Cons Aire (.4g)	19	21½	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
15⅞	9¼	Consol Cig (1½g)	3	10½	10½	10½	+ ½
8⅛	4⅞	Cons Cop (¾g)	14	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ¼
23⅜	11¾	Cons Ed (1.80g)	20	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	+ ¼
107⅜	82	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	89	89	89	
109¾	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	98	98	98	
40½	21⅞	Cont Can (2)	5	25	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
10	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	6	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
45⅞	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	41½	41½	41½	— ¼
4½	2⅜	Cont Mot .10g)	10	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
27½	17⅜	Cont Oil Del (1)	11	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ¼
23½	15½	Cont Stl (2½g)	3	19⅞	19	19⅞	+1⅛
18⅞	9⅜	Cop'weld S (.80)	11	12¼	11½	12¼	+1¼
56¾	48	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	Dec24
54	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	7	55½	55	55¼	+ ¼
4⅞	2⅞	Coty Inc (⅛g)	12	3	2⅞	2⅞	Dec31
⅞	⅛	Coty Internat'l	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Dec31
19⅞	11	Crane Co (1g)	3	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅜
19	10½	Cr of Wheat(1.60)	7	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
9	4⅜	Crosley (.30g)	6	6½	6¼	6⅜	Dec31
27⅝	15	Crown C&S(1g)	5	17	17	17	+ ½
48⅝	38⅞	Crown C pf 2¼g	2	42¾	42⅝	42¾	Dec29
15⅜	10	Crown Zel (1g)	2	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ⅜
47¼	28	Crucible Stl (1g)	3	36	35½	35½	+ ¾
98½	73½	Crucible pf (5)	7	79¼	78½	79¼	Jan 2
8⅞	3½	Cuban-Am Sug	31	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	+ ¼
77	41⅞	Cuban-AS pf 5½	2	75¼	75¼	75¼	+ ¼
42⅜	30½	Cudahy Pack	2	12¼	12	12¼	+

Commerce and Finance

Senate Committee Tightens House Price Control Provisions

Business and Industry

Experts Urge Broader Social Security Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—A long-range blueprint of social security reorganization to gear it to help offset present and postwar economic dislocations and to aid the morale of the Nation was made public by 68 experts on social insurance headed by Abraham Epstein, executive secretary of the American Association of Social Security, here today. The proposals grew out of a year of conferences between Governmental and private leaders in New York and Washington, D. C.

"If dependency is not to reach stupendous proportions," the announcement declared, "if the increasing intensity of the problems in the postwar emergency is not to catch us unprepared and lead to confusing and inadequate measures hastily devised; if public distress and disillusionment are not to result in serious social unrest, threatening life and property, it is essential that, to the extent that is possible, the dangers be averted and the conditions mitigated through a sound and well integrated program of social security functioning with the least possible delay."

Joblessness Big Danger

Foreseeing mass joblessness as the "gravest postwar danger," the group recommended a system of unemployment insurance, emergency benefits, public work, occupational training and other forms of assistance to those involuntarily unemployed.

Demobilized soldiers would be eligible for regular and emergency payments for six months or a year after they left the armed forces and the army of new governmental workers would receive insurance on the same basis under the recommendations of the group. The experts further advocated extension of Federal old-age and survivors' insurance for service men and their dependents, urging that provision for permanent invalidism be incorporated in the old-age insurance system to aid those permanently disabled.

Health Insurance

As for present social security needs, the group, declaring that present unemployment compensation schemes were not "realistically geared to the social needs confronting the Nation," called for liberalization of the system to include more classes of workers and to provide benefits sufficient to maintain the worker and his family for at least six months. A greatly expanded system of training, retraining and rehabilitation of workers was proposed by the experts.

Another recommendation of the group was for the introduction of a health insurance system that would provide cash benefits and medical care for workers and dependents.

The enlarged system of social security should be financed on a tripartite basis, with the Federal Government, employers and workers sharing the cost, they said. The Federal Treasury, however, would have to bear the entire cost of unemployment benefits to demobilized soldiers and the Government and employees would have to divide the cost of payments to discharged employees, the group said.

The experts warned that the Federal Government should not use social security tax funds for the war effort.

Among those signing the recommendations were Prof. J. Douglas Brown, of Princeton University, Assistant Labor Director of the Office of Production Management; Prof. E. Wight Bakke, of Yale; Prof. Herman A. Gray, of New York University; Prof. Paul H. Douglas, of the University of Chicago; William Hodson, Welfare Commissioner of New York City, and Adrien P. Tixier, Assistant Director of the International Labor Office.

Bank Chairman

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Henry F. Grady

Grady Is Chairman Federal Reserve Of San Francisco

WASHINGTON (AP)—Henry F. Grady, former Assistant Secretary of State, has been appointed Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.

Mr. Grady, who left the State Department to head the Government-owned American Presidents Steamship Line (formerly Dollar Line), succeeds R. C. Force, who is retiring. Mr. Grady also will continue with the steamship company.

The Federal Reserve Board also said it was arranging for a new chairman to replace Frederic H. Curtiss in the Boston Bank, and J. H. Merritt in the Dallas Bank, both of whom expect to retire.

Announcing its annual list of officers and directors of the Federal Reserve banks, the board said it was reappointing for 1942 the chairman of the nine other banks. They are:

New York, Beardsley Ruml; Philadelphia, Thomas B. McCabe; Cleveland, George C. Brainard; Richmond, Robert Lassiter; Atlanta, Frank M. Neely; Chicago, Frank J. Lewis; St. Louis, William T. Nardin; Minneapolis, W. C. Coffey; Kansas City, R. B. Caldwell.

Deputy chairman of 10 of the banks were reappointed. The two new deputies are Simeon E. Leland in the Chicago Bank and Robert L. Mehornay in the Kansas City Bank.

Babson Sees War Reducing Retail Sales

By Roger W. Babson

NEW YORK CITY—In my Annual Forecast, which has just been published in this paper, I was not very optimistic on the outlook for retail trade. As we settle into our war economy, retail establishments will be both helped and hurt. I have already stated that the expansion of the draft age will have a dampening effect on retail trade and consequently on some industries. It is this theme which I wish to enlarge upon in my column today.

Coming almost at the height of the Christmas holiday shopping season, our entrance into a fighting war, with air raid scares on both coasts, set retail trade sharply back on its heels. Department store sales in the Atlantic and Pacific areas immediately slumped badly.

Actual blackouts on the Pacific Coast, which the Atlantic seacoast avoided, also contributed to the decline. Fortunately, shoppers recovered their sense of perspective rather quickly. When year-end totals are added, merchants in these areas will probably be well satisfied with Christmas results.

Unexpected Happens

The vast middle sections of the country were not affected by this initial hysteria. However, their time will come. The East and West Coasts are far better organized for air raids and for home defense than are the cities of the Middle West.

The unexpected usually happens. Hitler's first token raids may take place in such cities as Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, or Minneapolis. It is possible, but I don't say probable, for German air men to hole up gradually in the mid-hinterlands of Canada adjacent to Hudson's Bay until the time comes to strike with lightning suddenness on our Mid-West areas. In due time cities in these areas must resort to blackouts with resultant bad effects on retail trade.

Wherever and whenever you find rising pay rolls and more employment you naturally find more spending and more money in circulation. This is true for defense areas. In my forecasts for certain individual cities, I was more optimistic over the outlook for retail trade for 1942 if they were tied into our Armament Program than I could be for cities which were not so fortunately situated and which had to come under a non-defense classification.

Competition and Blackouts

For the country as a whole, these areas will just about balance out with, however, any difference on the down side. Hence, on the whole I do not expect retail trade to be so good in 1942 as it was in 1941.

When I think of the vast proportion of available spending money which will be siphoned off by the Government at its sources for the purchase of Defense Bonds and for the payment of all kinds of taxes, I wonder how much will be kept for retail trade. Hence, I felt justified in my Annual Forecast in recommending to retailers that they must increase their advertising appropriations if they expect good business in 1942.

More lately the idea of a scarcity of consumer goods generally has prevailed. Yes, people have been buying freely. They have not had to be "sold." Retailers have enjoyed partially a justified rise in business and partially an artificial boom. Sales organizations in many lines have been breaking up.

There seems to be a feeling in New York City that blackouts will not be allowed this winter. The argument is that they will cripple business and serve no great purpose in a large city. I cannot believe this. On one of my trips to London two years before the war started, the techinque was then being practiced. England owes much to the blackout. In my judgment it will become a part of our life here in many cities.

Advice to Shoppers

Retail sales of paint, heavy curtains, opaque cloth, flashlights, candles, indoor games, radios, records, and books will be heavy for a time. Railroad passenger and freight traffic will increase, while bus and motor freight traffic will decrease. Shop windows and illuminated signs will be darkened and kilowatt sales of electric power in certain areas may drop.

As more industries switch to armament work, as is witnessed by the January decline in automobile and radio output, some unemployment will result. Until certain readjustments can be made in our fighting war economy, retailers will have to live on milk instead of cream. Wise buyers will shop now for essentials and wise retailers can attract them by judicious and good-taste advertising.

Savings and Loan Associations Prove Worth in Trying Times

By G. R. Ericson

Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

Thrift is coming into its own again—not through the back door, surreptitiously, but with flag waving and eclat. Could that genial dispenser of thrift aphorisms, Benjamin Franklin, see the figures that represent the accumulated annual savings of the American people today, he would doubtless feel that the seed he sowed had fallen into rich soil. He would find, however, a situation in which the natural inclination of the great bulk of thoughtful people to lay aside something for the future was overshadowed by the vital necessity of paying so far as possible for involvement in a World War. He would see saving evolving, from a virtue, self-chosen, into a habit or course of action, governmentally inspired, if not imposed. In fact, the line between voluntary and involuntary saving is gradually becoming indistinct. The citizen is beginning to think that if he doesn't save enough the Government will save for him.

The occasion for this discussion is not to present a homily on thrift, however much it might be needed to counteract the tendency evident at times to regard it as anti-social, but to call attention to the progress exhibited by one form of saving, important and yet unobtrusive, the savings and loan or co-operative bank societies. For over 11 decades these institutions have grown consistently, functioned efficiently and served the home owner well. Their need has been proved in countless cities and today some 8,300 of these association with assets of about $6,000,000,000 on the books are carrying the savings of more than 6,500,000 members.

Resembles Reserve System

During the last depression, some 4,500 of the associations were dissolved or absorbed by stronger institutions. Growing out of the difficulties of that period came the Federal Home Loan Bank System, the Home Owners Loan Corporation and the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.

The Federal Home Loan Bank System, patterned after the Federal Reserve System, consists of 12 regional home loan banks, each to serve its member banks in a specified area through the granting of loans at a comparatively low rate of interest on the security of home mortgage assets. The bulk of the members of the FHLB system consists of savings and loan associations, but a number of mutual savings banks and insurance companies are also members.

The FHLB got its first money from the U. S. Treasury, which invested $125,000,000 in the banks' capital stock, but it can obtain more funds at will by issuing debentures which are the joint obligation of the 12 central banks. These banks are also the recipients of funds from members in communities where deposits accumulate because mortgage credit demand is slack. They have not only played an important part in lending substantial sums to member thrift institutions, but through an interbank arrangement they equalize the supply of mortgage money throughout the 12 regions.

Loans by the HOLC have prevented mortgage foreclosures in amounts involving hundreds of millions of dollars by these thrift institutions.

Liquidity Strong Point

The Savings and Loan Insurance Corp. has bolstered the confidence of thousands of persons whose faith was severely shaken in the early '30's. The assurance of a Federal guarantee of individual accounts up to $5,000 has attracted the funds of a vast number of persons and even of small trust funds. The loan association or co-operative bank whose funds are thus guaranteed is charged a fee of ⅛ of 1 per cent of the share accounts and creditor obligations.

There was a time when some people hesitated to put money into savings and loan societies, or co-operative banks as they are called in Massachusetts, because it was felt the money could not be withdrawn quickly if need arose. However, time has disposed of that erroneous supposition. Liquidity has been assured in part by the FHLB system, in part by maintaining of cash on hand and in banks of sums which average close to 7 per cent of assets, and also by better than 3 per cent of investments, mostly government issues, which are as good as cash.

Thus over 10 per cent of assets on the average have been shown to be available for depositors who might need the cash, according to data given out by the executive vice-president of the U. S. Savings & Loan League. This liquidity is a strong argument for placing savings in such institutions, since availability with regard to savings is as valuable as marketability is in the sale of stocks or bonds. Funds keep flowing in from borrowers who pay on the monthly repayment mortgage, the main source of the institutions' earnings.

The troubles of the co-operative banks or loan associations in years gone by have been: (a) big demand for mortgage money and insufficient money to meet it, (b) an excess of funds at a time when mortgages were scarce, and in recent years, (c) the repossession of real estate in heavy amounts due to the depression. These difficulties have been met and largely overcome, though the war will probably accentuate the second problem. New mortgages will fall off due to restrictions on civilian building caused by shortages and priorites. Building of homes will go on where needed materials are on hand or procurable, but probably the greatest field for home loan financing in the near future will be in the field of homes already built. While the co-operatives have been lending about $100,000,000 a month for the last two years, a tapering off is to be expected. They may find it necessary from now out to put an increasing portion of their assets into government bonds.

Real Estate Held Shrinks

The real estate holdings of the savings and loan associations are more comfortable now than in a long time. Some have sold all of their houses, others are fast whittling down the number held. Demand for repossessed houses in the East is strong, especially in defense areas.

The comparatively satisfactory yield offered depositors of 3 to 3½ per cent, bolstered by the Federal guarantee, has made these loan associations ever more keen competitors of the savings banks whose interest rates are lower. For those who have lump sums to deposit, a paid up share of $200 offers 3 per cent, while the monthly deposit of specific sums up to $40 per individual yields 3½ per cent. The co-operative bank savings idea is even taking the place of the Christmas savings fund plans in many communities, due to the growing elimination of interest on such deposits by savings banks.

The strength of the savings and loan institutions is inherent not only in the fact of a co-operative effort administered entirely in a small area, where responsible officials are cognizant of local needs, but in the offering of a vital service which time has shown to be unexcelled in effectiveness. Illustrative of the security of such savings is the justly proud claim of the Massachusetts co-operative banks that throughout their entire history they have paid back every dollar due depositors.

Cooking and Heating Stove Prices Fixed

WASHINGTON (AP) — Ceiling prices on domestic cooking and heating stoves have been established by Price Administrator Leon Henderson.

The schedule provides that maximum prices for stoves must not be more than 12 per cent above the lowest figure quoted by manufacturers between Jan. 15 and June 1 of 1941.

Mr. Henderson said the ceiling was necessary to prevent possible inflation resulting from a recent OPM order curtailing production of new stoves during the first four months of 1942. He ordered manufacturers not to reduce the quality of their product in an effort to nullify the effects of the price schedule.

Deposits of Chicago Banks at New Peak

CHICAGO (AP)—Total deposits in Chicago banks were at record high levels Dec. 31, 1941, figures made public by the banks in response to calls from the Comptroller of the Currency revealed.

Deposits aggregated $4,566,585,000, a gain of $34,745,000 over Sept. 24, date of the last previous call. Loans and discounts totaled $1,108,465,000, a rise of $31,677,000 over Sept. 24.

The Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company reported 1941 earnings of $15,172,829 or $10.12 a share. Last year the bank earned $10.76 a share.

The First National Bank reported earnings of $6,522,533 or $21.74 a share compared with $20.28 a share in 1940.

Wider Powers Over Prices Is Senate Plan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP) — A flexible wartime price control measure—designed to save the Government billions of dollars and protect the public from soaring living costs—was ready today for Senate consideration.

Affecting virtually every phase of the nation's commercial life, the bill seemed sure of arousing as heated a controversy as did similar legislation which cleared the House last Nov. 28.

Members of the Senate Banking Committee worked until after dark last night to complete their draft of the bill, although the first session of the 77th Congress already was ended. Congress reconvenes Monday, but leaders indicated that Senate debate on the measure would not begin before Wednesday to enable lawmakers to study and digest it.

Senator Brown (D.-Mich.), who will serve as floor manager for the bill, said it would aid the all-out war effort by stabilizing prices of everything from "guns to butter" and would strike directly at profiteering, speculation, inflation and hoarding.

Senate Version Stronger

President Roosevelt asked Congress more than six months ago for price control legislation. Meanwhile, Leon Henderson has been acting as price administrator, through executive orders.

Senator Brown said the bill prepared for Senate consideration was stronger than the version passed by the House because it "contains much more definite authority" and seeks to hold all prices to levels of the period October 1-15, with a few exceptions.

"This is not an overall price-fixing attempt," he explained. "It is a selective control measure where the price administrator may fix maximums if he has reason to believe that any prices are getting out of line."

He said the banking committee had decided "four major issues" and enumerated them in this order:

1. Administration by a single price administrator.

2. Price limits could not be set on a farm product until its price had reached 110 per cent of parity, or the average market price on last October 1, whichever was higher. (Parity is a level which would afford the producer a return equivalent to that in a stipulated previous period, usually 1909-14.)

3. Licensing of all buyers and sellers affected, except farmers.

4. Rejection of attempts to control wages, salaries or incomes.

Senator Brown said that operation through a single administrator would make for prompt action. Appeals from price limiting orders could be taken, first to the administrator and then to a special federal court.

Wage Freezing Rejected

Numerous suggestions for freezing wages were rejected, the Senator said, because this would "be impractical, while effective price control will serve as a control over wages. There can be no basis for asking higher wages if prices are stabilized."

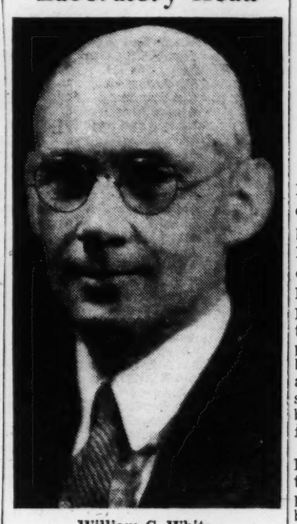
As expected, the farm price section caused the biggest argument within the committee.

Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard appeared at the closed session to suggest that his department, now charged with responsibility of producing the food and fibre needed to win the war, should also fix farm price ceilings. Mr. Leon Henderson opposed this

The Senate Committee voted to let President Roosevelt transfer any functions among various Government agencies and Senator Brown said this would permit a shift of farm price controls later if deemed necessary.

Senator Brown said the broad licensing provisions would be invoked against only "the most flagrant violators" and that the most drastic penalty in the bill would be suspension of license for not more than a year. Such suspension could be only after an initial violation and warning

Laboratory Head



William C. White

Appointed Director of a new electronic laboratory which the General Electric Company has just established for the centralization of all of its activities and development work in this field. Mr. White, formerly engineer in charge of the vacuum tube division of the radio and television department of the company, is a pioneer and authority in vacuum tube developmental work.

San Francisco Stock Exchange Commissions Up

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — The San Francisco Stock Exchange has put a new schedule of commission rates into effect. The new rates were boosted over those prevailing since a slash made last Aug. 11 and went somewhat higher than commissions charged prior to the cut.

Where the new commissions run higher than those charged by other exchanges, the broker members were permitted to charge the same as the competing exchange, provided the stock is traded on that exchange.

Typical changes were: a stock selling at $5 a share would take a commission rate of $13 per 100 shares, compared with $9 since Aug. 11 and $12 before Aug. 11. A $10 stock would be charged $20 per 100 shares compared with $14 and $19 respectively; a $50 stock $31 vs. $18 and $23; and a $100 stock $36 vs. $23 and $28.

Bankruptcy Petition Granted

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 3 (AP)—Federal District Judge Ben Moore granted today the petition of the $25,000,000 Fidelity Assurance Association of Wheeling, W. Va., for reorganization under the Federal Bankruptcy Act.

War Labor Board With Power Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—"Positive legislative backing and support" of the new war labor board expected to be named by President Roosevelt within the next few days was urged by Walter D. Fuller, retiring president of the National Association of Manufacturers, in a year-end message made public here today. Mr. Fuller, who becomes chairman of the association's board, at the same time strongly opposed acceptance by the board of the issue of a closed shop for arbitration or consideration.

"The proposed national war labor board has definite possibilities for the maintenance of labor peace," he declared. "These possibilities can be realized if (1) the members of the board are truly representative of various interests concerned, and (2) if the board, given adequate authority to act, adopts immediately after its creation definite and constructive policies and principles which will govern its operation. Nothing would create more uncertainty and confusion than for the board to refuse to have any known principles or standards.

"Principles vital to the maintenance of industrial peace should be written into law by the Congress at the earliest possible moment, so as to remove any possible doubt about governmental desire to promote fair play and to make winning the war the nation's first job. Unless Congress is to adopt a policy of 'no legislation for the duration' and allow everything to be settled by the conference method, this legislation should be enacted at once."

Mr. Fuller and William P. Witherow, incoming president of the association, have recommended that the new board be composed of four labor members, four representatives of management and four public members, naming Charles Evans Hughes, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, as "an outstanding and admittedly impartial" candidate for the board chairmanship.

Meanwhile Mr. Witherow issued a report in which he found that American industrial production of certain essential war materials in 1941 was as great, or greater, than the production of Axis countries.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Union Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Jan. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 2

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 2

WHY MANY STOCKS ARE CHEAP NOW

Stocks are at absurdly low levels due to recent tax selling, war hysteria and because many investors have conjured up all sorts of groundless fears. If any investor is so foolish as to think we will lose the war, or that capitalism will be destroyed, why should he think that cash is any more desirable than sound securities yielding 6% to 12%?

Do you realize that inflationary conditions in European countries have created a boom in stocks, despite the war? Even English stocks recently sold at their highest point in several years. It is only a question of how soon the great mass of investors in America will become imbued with the same idea of obtaining big income and protecting their capital through stock purchases.

Bargains in Good Yielding Stocks

will be pointed out in our Jan. 7 issue. Read in same issue: "AN OPEN LETTER TO CONGRESS FROM 15,000,000 INVESTORS" and "CAN STOCKS ADVANCE ON DECLINING EARNINGS?" Under war-time conditions you particularly need our unbiased investment guidance that is providing so valuable to many thousands. Return "ad" and $1 for (a) next 4 magazines, (b) stock manual. (c) "12 STOCKS FOR PEACE OR WAR", (d) "64 STOCKS WITH 27-YEAR DIVIDEND RECORD" and other investment aids. Or, return "ad" and $6 for six months of our 3-Fold Investment Service. A. G. Weber of Florida wrote (Dec. 27): "Would subscribe for FINANCIAL WORLD if your price were $100."

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111 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5540

MORE THAN $1,120,000* *in Trust Funds*

are now invested in our

INSURED INVESTMENT CERTIFICATES

by more than 50 Banks and Trust Companies

*As of Oct. 31, 1941

Current Dividend 3% Per Annum

Total Resources $3,433,527.32

Financial Statement and Informative Booklet-C Sent on Request

QUAKER CITY FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

1427 Walnut Street, Philadelphia

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

RENTALS SALES

In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhood.

HENRY W. SAVAGE, INC.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504

REAL ESTATE

advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast-to-Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., 35 Addington Rd.—Modern 4-room middle apartment; delightful view. Apply on premises, Beacon 4379 or janitor, Aspinwall 9641.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Newly decorated 7-rm. apt., heated; porch; extra lav.; garage; rent reasonable to adult family. STA. 7799.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26-32-40 Fenway—Room and meals, $10 weekly and up. For appointment to see rooms phone MR. ALPHIN, Ken. 1574.

ISABELLA GRAHAM WHIPPLE HOUSE, 29 Fairfield St., corner Commonwealth Ave., Boston—Residence with board for business women and students; reasonable rates. Tel. Com. 8013.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917) State License. 12 Mason Terrace. Long 1090

DESK SPACE

DESK SPACE in Little Building in room adjoining public stenographer; excellent light. Call Hancock 8794.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
Incomes, Investment Buys and Homes Rent or Sell
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif. YO 6151

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

535 GEARY HOTEL APTS.

SAN FRANCISCO—Attractive downtown 2-room apartments. Maid service, doorman, switchboard. Daily, weekly, monthly rates.

ROOMS AND BOARD

HUNTER HOUSE—Garden, sun porch, badminton, ping pong; food that pleases. 687 So. Oxford Ave., Los Angeles. FE. 2388.

ROOMS TO LET

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—Miss Alma Lassen welcomes 1 or 2 paying guests, season or yearly; reasonable. 7111 First Avenue South.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL NYLON HOSIERY in special fit service. Also double-wear Snag-Protected Chiffon Silk Hosiery. Sensational spare time profit opportunity. FREE Selling Outfit. Write fully. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. G-133, Indianapolis, Ind.

PECANS

WE WILL ship prepaid to you, ten pounds big, beautiful medium shell Pecans, anywhere in United States east of Rocky Mountains for $1.98. Satisfaction guaranteed. Bailey's Tourist Home, Dept. C. S., Camilla, Georgia.

Local Classified

(Continued)

ROOMS TO LET

BAYSIDE, QUEENS, N. Y.—One or more rooms to rent furnished or unfurnished, in home of business man. Write 11 John Street, Room 503, N. Y. C.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Avenue—Two rooms available, one front top, one third floor rear. MRS. BURDWOOD, COM. 9323.

COMFORTABLE rooms for visitors shopping or regular guests. M. A. HARPOLE, 58 Fenway, Boston. Phone Com. 9219.

FT. LAUDERDALE, FLA.—Relaxation, rest, spacious grounds; twin beds, private bath, breakfast; near town and church; reasonable. 506 S. E. 3rd Avenue.

MIAMI, FLA.—Pleasant large room with adjoining porch. 1513 S. W. 11th Terrace. MRS. JONES, Tel. 2-3880.

N. Y. C., 170 W. 73rd (3-A)—Ideally located, attractively furnished, corner studio; private bath, innerspring beds; refined business people.

N. Y. C., 125 West 58th St. (Apt. 4-E)—Attractive large double room. CO. 5-8684. MRS. SHANNON.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
Room in private home, adjoining bath, private entrance; circulating oil heat; near car line. Mrs. Robert R. Walden, 834 Jackson St. North.

TARPON SPRINGS, FLORIDA
Christian scientist, alone in her own home, wishes to rent room and bath, heat and hot water supplied, to another woman Christian Scientist; guest may have use of library, with private entrance through garden, for entertaining or work; no meals, no cooking; good restaurants near by; use of garage; 10 miles to Christian Science church, city park 1 block from residence; for one wishing peace and quiet amid charming surroundings, this is an exceptional opportunity; references exchanged. MRS. ALICE W. CHAPMAN, 65 W. Tarpon Avenue.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1513 O Street, N. W.—Rooms with private bath; excellent meals; downtown section; available January 1st.

PAYING GUESTS

CARLYN MANOR
Delightful, Homelike Atmosphere
Room and Board—Private Baths
Permanent or Transient Guests
Cor. Hillcrest and Magnolia Ave., Orlando, Fla.

MONDAMIN ACRES offers permanent or temporary home with loving service in suburban Concord, N. H.; reasonable rates. Mrs. Russell Sanborn.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman. 164 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COUNSELOR—Modern New England summer camp (private, boys and girls); alert camp person—former counselor or director—with some following; salary and commission. Box R-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WOMEN for short hour work in cafeteria serving lunch only. Apply mornings, CANTERBURY LUNCH, 331 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

GENERAL housework or mother's helper; desires position in Christian Science home. $45.00 a month; references. HELEN HETTERICH, 218 23rd St., West Palm Beach, Fla.

REFINED New Englander, economical manager, excellent cook, wishes charge motherless home; Christian Scientist; city-country. Write Box B-31, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

SECRETARY-COMPANION — Woman with background and training; experienced in professional business, public organization, literary work; homemaking; references exchanged. Box S-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ANTIQUES WANTED

BEST PRICES for Currier & Ives Prints. Winter scenes, ships, railroads, mining, old paintings. Box M-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

OLD NEEDLEWORK made before 1800. Embroidered arms or Crewel work, showing early designs. Box P-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

JAMAICA PLAIN—Home for woman in exchange for assistance in home; 2 adults. Box S-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

BEAUTIFUL Hudson seal coat, ¾ length, perfect condition, large size, practically new. Box S-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GARAGES

HONESDALE, PA., ROUTE 6
Gammell's Garage, 1030 Main St., Tel. 53
Supplies—Repairing—Storage
Atlantic Gasoline Pontiac Cars

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Company, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-6800. 24 hours' service. Suburban branches.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
26 Ladd St., Watertown, Mass. Wat. 0786

REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait Boston's Finest Pen Shop
PENCRAFT, INC. 5 Bromfield St.—LIB. 3913

TELEPHONE SERVICE

DISTINCTIVE Mail Address-Telephone. We act as your secretary; instructions carefully followed; mail, messages forwarded, $2.50 mo.
MADOR SERVICE
475 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. Tel. Murray Hill 3-1003

THUMB INDEXING

ALL EDITIONS of Textbooks. Any color. New or used. RAPID PAGE FINDER CO., Inc., 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Tal. 2400.

TYPEWRITERS

BOYLSTON TYPEWRITER SERVICE
Little Bldg., Boston, Hub. 2564. Repaired, rented, sold. Free deliv. service.

UPHOLSTERING

CHAS. W. ANTON, 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206 — Upholstering, cabinet and antique repairing, mattresses, cushions and feather pillows renovated

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON·INC
JEWELERS
·SILVERSMITHS
·SINCE 1879

MARTHA JOHN
LIGHT
Soprano Tenor
Oratorio—Concert—Instruction
7928 4th Ave. So. Phone 9-7641

White Dairy Co.
Since 1912
Dial 4-3359

621 SO. 27TH STREET

Southern Dairies Ice Cream

Also Pasteurized and Raw Milk

PHONE 3-6227

SEE NEXT PAGE

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6661 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

McCormack Bros.
PACKARDS
PHONE 3-6238
531 South 21st Street

MOBILE

Buy from
JOHNSTON COAL CO.
COAL and COKE
Phones Dexter 5020—5021

ROCHE HOME EQUIPMENT CO.
"The Home of Everything for the Home"
256 Dauphin St. Phone Dexter 330
Mobile, Ala.

GAS APPLIANCE CO.
19 North Conception Street
Belmont 3068
Gas Appliances Electrical Appliances
Natural and Butane
Refrigerators and Radios
Butane Gas Systems

MRS. PRENTISS TROTTER
Exclusive Millinery
Bridal Veils
453 Government Street, Molibe, Ala.

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Dial 4409, hours 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

Florida

BRADENTON

Montgomery-Roberts Co.
Ladies' Clothes of Distinction
Millinery—Shoes—Hose
Dainty Lingerie

CORAL GABLES

WARTH PAINT COMPANY
Dealers In
LOWE BROTHERS PAINTS AND VARNISHES
1911 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Phone 4-0267

Smart Apparel
For Daytime and Evening
Coral Gables
Dress Shop
2004 Ponce de Leon Boulevard

THE
TIFFIN
RESTAURANT
Thirteen Years in Coral Gables
300 University Drive Tel. 4-9286
EVORIL B. GRUTE

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2012 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

Lauderdale Abstract & Guaranty Title Co.
Abstracts—Title Insurance
and General Insurance
227 So. Andrews Ave. J. D. Bryan, Mgr.

Coulter Hardware AND PAINT CO.
Dupont Paints
Housefurnishings, Crockery
Glassware
Phone 4-2325 1800 Ponce de Leon Blvd.

ALMA *Sanchez* HAIRDRESSER
254 Coral Way Phone 4-1066
CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA

La Salle
CLEANERS & LAUNDRY
2329 Le Jeune Road Tel. 4-9717
We Call for and Deliver

FORT LAUDERDALE

EMIL HOFFMAN
QUALITY MARKET
Choice Meats, Poultry
630 S. Andrews Ave. Phone 1350

FORT MYERS

FRANKLIN HARDWARE CO.
Hardware, China and Glassware
Gas and Electrical Appliances
FIRST ST. at BROADWAY
Phone 32

FLORIDA

FORT MYERS
(Continued)

M. Flossie Hill Co., Inc.
The Ladies' Trading Place
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
Dry Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods
1010-1016 FIRST STREET

M. M. CORNWELL
GENERAL CONTRACTOR
1127 First Street — Phone 254-R
P. O. Box 745
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA

FIRESTONE
Auto Supply & Service Stores
TIRES
BATTERIES
BRAKE LINING
Phone 122 1409 McGREGOR BLVD.
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA
P. G. FRANKLIN, Mgr.

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 8-0762 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

UNDERWOOD
JEWELERS
We sell only Nationally Advertised merchandise of the better quality
229 Hogan Street Phone 5-3311

L O V E T T ' S
Super Food Stores
and Piggly Wiggly
— 8 STORES —
There is One Near You

F. P. CROMWELL
220 W. Forsyth Street
Local Agent for
GREYHOUND LINES
PHONE 5-6171

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER
GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

HARVEY'S RESTAURANT
720 West Flagler Street
Serving
BREAKFAST · LUNCHEON · DINNER
Friendly Atmosphere
Efficient Service
Plenty of Free Parking Space

Ask for
McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors
Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH. 7-1667

MIAMI, FLA.
Floor Coverings, Linoleum, Asphalt and Rubber Tile, Rugs, Carpets, also Window Shades
The J. H. HAGOOD CO.
3801 N. E. 2nd Ave. Tel. 7-2288

BERT'S
GROCERTERIA
A Complete Food Store
3464 Main Highway, Coconut Grove
Tel. 4-1631

New Work Phone 3-1380
RIGHT WAY PLUMBING CO.
537 N. W. 5th Street Repairs

Snowden's Grove Service
A Complete One-Stop Service Station. Also Road Service
3001 Grand Ave. Coconut Grove
PHONE 4-9277

GULF PRODUCTS — GULF — TIRES BATTERIES
Lubrication Our Specialty
ELSASSER'S SERVICE STATION
7791 Biscayne Blvd. Tel. 7-9296
NICE CLEAN REST ROOMS

MIAMI SHORES BEAUTY SALON
"The Shop of Distinction for the Well Groomed"
9612 N. E. 2nd Ave. Phone 7-4919

Marinda's
Original Handmade and Handpainted Novelties
Gifts and Greeting Cards for Every Occasion. Gifts Wrapped.
1819 Biscayne Boulevard
Opp. Christian Science church

MIAMI
(Continued)

EVERGLADES TIRE & BATTERY CO.
Distributors of
KELLY Springfield TIRES
Prestolite Batteries
UNITED MOTORS SERVICE
SINCLAIR PRODUCTS
1901 N. E. 2nd Ave. Ph. 2-7532
Free parking while attending church services

DIAMONDS · WATCHES · JEWELRY
Gifts That Are Different
Watch and Jewelry Repairing
C. STUART CUMINGS
108 S. E. 1st Street Tel. 3-4921

HOWARD PAGE
with Leon J. Lichtenstetter, Inc.
Hudson Motor Cars
1700 N. E. Second Avenue
Phone 3-3126 Res. Phone 7-6865

Clyde Court Beauty Salon
Mrs. Bessie M. Pearson
200 S. E. First Ave.
Phone 2-1440
Our Service Pleases Particular Patrons

Metropolitan
LAUNDRY
CLEANERS and DYERS
1085 N. W. 62nd St. Phone 7-1654

SHULL FURNITURE CO.
"Shopping ends at Shull's"
Furnishers of Light Distinctive Florida Interiors
1030 S. W. 8th St. Phone 2-1109

Bayshore Cleaners
Cleaning and Laundry
6810 Biscayne Boulevard
PHONE 7-2616

MARFLEET'S
Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILLFOLDS
SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4981

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St.
1301 West Flagler St.

Bob's
ICE CREAM GRILLE
591 N. E. 79TH STREET
We make our own ice creams and frosted malted
Phone 7-4040 *WE DELIVER*

INSURANCE
To cover every need
Home—Auto—Savings—Business
Baker Insurance Agency, Inc.
W W BAKER Pres.
1122 Ingraham Bldg. Phone 3-4949

FLORIDA
DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 North Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED
DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

Up-to-Date
WATCHES—CLOCKS
JEWELRY
BAUER'S WATCH SHOP
50 S. E. First Street Tel. 2-5822

JOHN E. WITHERS
TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED MEMBER N. F. W. A.
Two fireproof constructed warehouses, custom bonded space. Special service for household goods, private rooms, vaults for furs, rugs, silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed.
1000 N. E. 1st Ave. Phone 32667-8

LLOYD PRINTING, INC.

1800 N. MIAMI AVE. TEL. 3-2149

Hosea Hardware Company
Formerly
HART HARDWARE COMPANY
611 N. W. 5th Street Phone 3-3551

GENERAL ELECTRIC
REFRIGERATORS and APPLIANCES
ALL MAKES OF RADIOS
Expert Refrigeration and Radio Service
Shelley's
3015 Grand Ave., Coconut Grove Ph. 4-6404

HARPER METHOD
BEAUTY SALON
A Difference Appears in All Your Hair Services
130 Biscayne Blvd., Boulevard Arcade
Phone 3-0111
Free consultation for men and women

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami
72 N. E. First St.
Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach
1452 Washington Ave.
Tel. 5-2680

ROCKMOOR GROCERY
Two Complete Food Stores to Serve You
5925 N. E. 2nd Avenue
4111 N. W. 17th Avenue

MIAMI BEACH

Le Roy Hotel
DINING ROOM
Show Place of Miami Beach
The "Wendelin" Food and Service Are Unexcelled
32ND STREET AT COLLINS AVENUE

Pierre's
Fine
Merchant Tailor
ENGLISH DOESKIN
1140 LINCOLN ROAD TEL. 5-3812

Gasoline and IHC Motor Oil
Watch for the Sinclair Sign!
REDFERN'S SERVICE STATION
1601 ALTON ROAD Phone 5-9381
"Service as You Like It"

SADYE NATHAN
of Hollywood, Calif.
Beauty Studios
Expert Operators in Every Branch of Beauty Culture
328 LINCOLN ROAD PHONE 5-9741
FLEETWOOD HOTEL PHONE 5-2131

Alice H. Irvine
Slack Sets Play Clothes
Bathing Suits
708 LINCOLN ROAD

Economy Exterminators
Truly Nolen—Floyd Manker
Miami: Tel. 3-5250
Miami Beach: Tel. 5-7171

Flamingo Fountain Shoppe
Sportswear—Millinery
Afternoon and Evening Gowns
of Distinction
818 Lincoln Road Phone 5-4901

ORLANDO

Dickson-Ives
The Woman's Store
Southland Fashions
For the New 1942 Season
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

O'NEAL-BRANCH CO., Inc.
Office Supplies and Equipment
Desks, Chairs, Typewriters
Artists' Materials
39-41 EAST PINE STREET

DATSON DAIRIES, Inc.
Safe, Pasteurized Dairy Products
148 WEST SOUTH STREET
Orlando Phone 9835
Winter Park Phone 287R
Dairy Products for Every Meal

- To Meet All Your Auto Needs
- GIBBS SERVICE
Orange at Jackson
Featuring
AMOCO-GAS
- Pennsylvania RX Tires
"They outmileage the field"

Where Your Patronage Is Appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES
Air-Conditioned Cold Storage
WINTER PARK
and
ACME CLEANERS
135 EAST CHURCH, ORLANDO
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

AMERICAN LAUNDRY
Orlando, Fla.
21 N. Parramore
Branch Office, 20 E. Church St.

PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Milk • Cream • Ice Cream
and all Quality Dairy Products serving
The Palm Beaches
BELLE GLADE, LAKE WORTH, VERO BEACH, HOBE SOUND, FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA

SARASOTA

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

SHOP AT
Sears
AND SAVE
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
230 MAIN STREET PHONE 2157

Luncheonette Candies
Badger's
At Five Points
Visit Our Cosmetic Bar
Stationery Beach Supplies

PALM CAFETERIA
Sarasota's Most Modern Eating Place
CUMMER ARCADE
Sarasota — Clearwater

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Lakeland
Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
383 MAIN STREET SARASOTA
TELEPHONE 2229

POWDER PUFF BEAUTY SHOPPE
17 years in same location.
12 LORDS ARCADE

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 83-972 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

R. C. A. VICTOR RADIOS
Everything Musical
LEFTER'S MUSIC SHOP
20 Sixth Street North Phone 6925

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-309
Clearwater 5-4201

"For Better Dry Cleaning"
PHONE 4986
TIMMS
CLEANERS
2119 CENTRAL AVE.

annan's
MARKET
Finest Quality
18 THIRD ST. NORTH

STATIONERS
PRINTERS, OFFICE OUTFITTERS
P. K. SMITH & CO.
Authorized Agents for Royal Typewriters, R. C. Allen and Victor Adding Machines
344 CENTRAL AVENUE PHONE 8121

Fertilizers, Feeds,
Seeds, Insecticides,
Poultry Supplies
SPAULDING'S
1921 Fifth Avenue South
Phone 7516

Lowrey's Dial 7536
SMART CLOTHES FOR THE YOUNGER SET
St. Petersburg Florida — *346 Central Avenue*

SHARRON HAT SHOP
Exclusive Millinery
116 First Ave., N.E. St. Petersburg, Fla. Opp. Soreno Hotel

Grade A Raw and Pasteurized Milk Products
LAKEVIEW DAIRY
BRUCE B. BLACKBURN
1422 Lakeview Ave. South
Phones 56-115 or 87-343

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, or_____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-3
Coupon

ST. PETERSBURG
(Continued)

"Fowler's Friendly Restaurants"
Better Food • Popular Prices
FOWLER'S RESTAURANT
628-630 Fourth Street, North

TRIANGLE COFFEE SHOP
Magnolia Arcade
440 First Avenue, North
When in Toledo, Ohio, Eat at
BUD AND LUKE RESTAURANTS

Willson-Chase
St. Petersburg's Quality Department Store

DEW FURNITURE CO.
Operating Furniture Dept.
Willson-Chase Store
Central at Third

ERMATINGER'S
Men's
Knox Stetson Trimble
and Borsalino Hats
17 Third Street, North
Ladies'
Knox Weyman Stetson
and Gage Hats
Fine Feather and Admiration Hosiery
Costume Jewelry
24 THIRD STREET NORTH

INSURANCE
J. H. Benes
695 First Avenue North
Phone 7183

PARAMOUNT FOOD STORE
1119 4th St. North
Fancy and Staple Groceries
Western Meats
Fruits and Vegetables
PHONE 7755

Grade A Raw and Pasteurized Milk Products
LAKEVIEW DAIRY
BRUCE B. BLACKBURN
1422 Lakeview Ave. South
Phones 56-115 or 87-343

Carpets Draperies Furniture
THE
JANE WITTMER STUDIO
Featuring a Complete Decorating and Furnishing Service
Member American Institute of Decorators
400 North Beach Drive Phone 5323

DRY CLEANERS
Roger's
1700 Central Ave. Phone 4187

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for Your Home-Town Paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines.
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

DIAMONDS WATCHES
SILVER FINER GIFTS
Repairing of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
(Ask anybody)
BRUCE WATTERS
DEPENDABLE JEWELERS
360 CENTRAL AVENUE

Men's Clothes, Hats
Furnishings and Sports Wear
DENT & ENGLISH CO.
333 Central Ave.
"Exclusively a Men's Store"

"Our work will please you"
RITEWAY SHU-FIXRY
B. I. Leavengood, Prop.
Shoes Rebuilt and Repaired
852 Central Ave. Ph. 48-191
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

TAMPA

Meet and Eat at
SAVE AT **Sears** in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

POLARS Velvet ICE CREAM
PHONE M-1234 939 5TH AVE.

MARY FRANSEN
Agency
Vogue Cleaners & Laundry
416 Magnolia Avenue Phone H32474

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

TAMPA
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832, 9 to 12 daily except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
Furniture for any Home
Two Great Stores
Lafayette 1102-1106
at Hyde Park Fla. Avenue

WEST PALM BEACH

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AND OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

Burkhardt's Electric Shop, Inc.
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
NORGE Oil-Burning Home Heaters
Clean, Uniform Heat at Low Cost
Tel. 5804 207 Clematis Street
West Palm Beach, Florida

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Palm Beach • County Road and Sunset Avenue

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Tea Room
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Sizzling Steaks, Fried Chicken and Waffles
Sea Food, Fresh Vegetables
Good Food, Harmonious Surroundings

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"Where Good Printing Is a Habit"
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Georgia

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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No. Carolina

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Coal and Fuel Oil
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"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
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So. Carolina

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Selected Milk—'Dairy Ice Cream' Ice Cream Mix
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Europe

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

Magasin Du Sauvage
Freiestrasse 35
Ready-mades, Novelties and Materials for Ladies

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Buchhaltungs und Inkassobureau
Steuerberatungen, Revisionen
Auditor Accountant and Tax Advisor
Sevogelstrasse 123 Tel. 3.50.02

JOS. LEHMANN
Traiteur und Delikatessen
Spalenburg 14 Tel. 2.00.80
(Caterer)

SEE NEXT PAGE

SWITZERLAND

BASEL
(Continued)

LYDIA SCHÄRZ
Corsetière
Barfüsserplatz 21
Tel. 4.64.48

RENAUD A.G.
Comestibles
Eisengasse 12 BASEL Tel. 22770
(Provisions)

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BERNE
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Novelties of all kinds.

daheim
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BERN Marktgasse 4
Tel. 23.373
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Spezialität Prothos

Parfumerie
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17 Marktgasse 17
Beauty and Cosmetic Products

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UHREN GOLD SILBER
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Bern
Tel. 2.2.94.50
Mürren
(WATCHES)

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Bijouterie—Orfèvrerie—Joaillerie
JEWELLERY
BERN Christoffelgasse 7
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Feinbäckerei — Konditorei

Fr. Reinhard-Kunz, Bern
Marktgasse 65 Brunnadernstrasse 21
(Bakery)

CRYSTAL
Wwe. Christener's Erben
58, Kramgasse

R. SCHOLL
Alkoholfreies Speiserestaurant
Kaffeewirtschaft
Spitalgasse 22
Telephon 2-70-02 und 2-70-03
(TEA ROOM)

CORSETS
Quality—Style—Beauty
L. MÜLLER
Spitalgasse 14.

GAFFNER & CIE.
Spitalgasse 23
FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS
Charcuterie fine

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TEL. 2.35.47

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at Geschwister Ehrhardt
9 BUBENBERGPLATZ

All sorts of BOOKS
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Bubenbergpl. Berne

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(GREENGROCER)

SWITZERLAND

BIEL
(Continued)

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Haushalt und Küchenartikel
Household and Kitchen Articles
Bonneterie

E. & M. Tanner
Hosiery recommande se

Molkerei A. Hauri
Milchprodukte
Dairy
Gerberkäse
Tel. 44.78 Privat 28.25

HOLZ
KOHLEN
HEIZOEL
W. Wyssbrod
Tel. 33.87
COAL

EPICERIE
E. PLÜSS-STETTLER
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Produkte von Sieuri, Wernli, Ritz Erismann
GROCERS

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All banking transactions under best conditions

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High Class Footwear
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"LA RATIONELLE" 15 Rue de Rive

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Spécialité: Lits & Divans métalliques
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Maker:
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Mürren

RÜTI Kt.—Zurich

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Strumpfwaren—Bebe-Artikel
Tricotwäsche, Schürzen
Herrenhemden "Permastyff"
"Ausswahlen nach auswärts"
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GUSBERTI & CO.
Palazzo Basilese
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Household Articles
Langenthal Porcelain

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Max Reiners Söhne
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MUSIC. RADIO. PHONO

ZURICH

JELMOLI Zurich Switzerland
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Spatz
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and you give joy
Blumen Kaufmann
Rämistrasse 3
Select Choice

Crossword Quiz Answers

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SWITZERLAND

ZURICH
(Continued)

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Union S. Africa

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Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

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Australia

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of Quality and Value
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SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS

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Pottery, Baskets, Fur Toys
Lino-Cuts, etc.

SYDNEY—Manly

MEET ME AT
MISS ALLEN'S
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for lunch or tea
XU. 3534

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE
(Continued)

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H. A. Gates, Late A. I. F.
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Let Our Phone Line B6691, B6966 Be Your Clothes Line

PRYCE & READ
Invite You to See
SMART FROCKS and MILLINERY
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Fit and style guaranteed
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Free Delivery All Suburbs

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LADIES AND GENTS TAILORS
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AUSTRALIA

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Carpet Cleaners and Dyers
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VICTORIA

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ROSLYN RD. BELMONT-GEELONG

SOLOMONS
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Geelong's Busiest Drapers

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VICTORIA

GEELONG
(Continued)

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High St., Belmont Phone 2122

MELBOURNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Windsor 6587, 9 a. m.-4 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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MRS. LOTTIE MARTIN
EXPERT
CORSETIER
Fittings for every type of figure
DAINTY
LINGERIE
MISS D. WILLIAMS
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FOR
ALL THE BEST VARIETIES OF ROSES..
Acclimatized Lemon Trees
Acclimatized Orange Trees
ASK FOR SPECIAL CATALOGUE

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Pty. Ltd. Phone F-4258
Specialists in Spring-Filled Mattresses
All types of Bedding Renovations
18 CENTER COURT
Continuation of Centerway

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DUPLICATING
MAILING LISTS
Expertly and Promptly Executed
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CENT. 4896 MISS N. GALE

Little Folks
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9 CENTRE COURT Through Centreway

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THE MODERN GROCERS
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MALVERN ST. KILDA WINDSOR
BRUNSWICK COLLINGWOOD
NORTH MELBOURNE FOOTSCRAY
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GEELONG, BALLARAT, OAKLEIGH and RICHMOND

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Crystal Ware Old Gold Bought Electroplate
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McEwan House, 343 Lt. Collins Street

MELBOURNE-Camberwell

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CRYSTAL CUTLERY
BRIANT'S
Telephone WF 2700
612 Burke Road, Camberwell

MELBOURNE—Glenferrie

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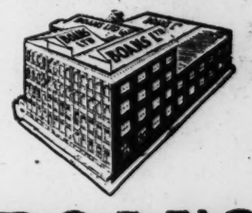

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Just for Fun— Reamer Keller

"Aren't you being rather optimistic, soldier?"

In Lighter Vein

Turnabout

Judge: "One year and $50 fine."

Prisoner's Lawyer: "Your Honor, I beg the sentence be reversed."

Judge: "Very well. Fifty years and $1 fine."—The Yarn Carrier.

Another Way

Nobbs: "So you are undertaking to keep bees during the emergency?"

Farmer: "Yes, I don't want to miss anything, and I've been stung every other way I know of."—Pathfinder.

The Servant Problem

The maid was discussing in detail the elaborate party that her mistress had given the previous evening.

"And what did they talk about all evening?" asked a neighbor's cook.

"Us," came the reply.

Might Be Good

Wealthy Father (discussing son's education): "Don't bother to teach him to count over a hundred—after all he can get an accountant to do all the necessary figuring."

Teacher: "Yes, but suppose he wants to play golf?"

Economy

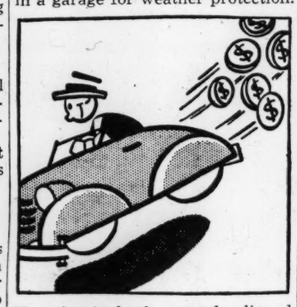
He: "Why do you insist on cooking so much food for our meals?"

She: "If I didn't how could we economize by eating left-over dishes?"

Living for Less

The Family Car

Most important in driving for thrift, safety and conservation is avoiding high speeds. Tires last for 10,000 more miles, gasoline gives five or more additional miles per gallon, oil lasts longer at speeds below 50 than in the 50-70 mile range. Keep the car in repairs and in a garage for weather protection.



Have front wheels properly aligned and keep tire pressure at correct level. Don't race the motor through gears but shift into high quickly to save gas. Start and stop slowly. Third grade cheaper gasolines are efficient in models older than 1935 with proper spark adjustment.

—AP Feature Service

Hobby Nobbing

Your Spare Time

By Irving Bacchus

Are you making the most of spare time? Widen your hobby interests. The all-around hobby rider never lacks for refreshing diversion, but follows a varied program such as collecting, enjoying an art or craft, plus an outdoor activity. Even the busiest individuals can spare time and space to pursue miniatures, indulge in whittling and walk a few minutes daily.

If your hobby horse needs the spur, develop a balanced program. Popular crafts include working in wood, leather, pewter, tin. felt, beads, and many others. Arts include soap sculpture, freehand drawing, cartooning, oils and water colors. Many novel arts-crafts are enjoyed by hobbyists.

Don't hesitate to attempt the art or craft which intrigues you. The axiom "Genius is nine-tenths hard work" will prove out.

Your collectors' items can be anything portable; and outdoor suggestions include such varied activities as nature study, model airplanes, model yacht racing, boating, hiking, exploring, winter sports, camping, games, cycling. Organizing a hobby group increases the fun.

Tips for successful hobbying: Select diversions you can afford. Decide what you want to receive from a hobby. Skill? Money? Recognition? Fellowship? Purely fun?

Purchase a book for guidance, and locate periodicals featuring current news. Confer with individuals successfully pursuing the diversion of your choice. Play for fun, but establish a goal to be attained in reasonable time. Keep your hobby horse under control—never let it interfere with family life or vocation. It should refresh you for both.

Have you been unable to select an appropriate hobby? Send stamped envelope to **Hobby Nobbing** for free information about hobby counsel.

Aeroquiz

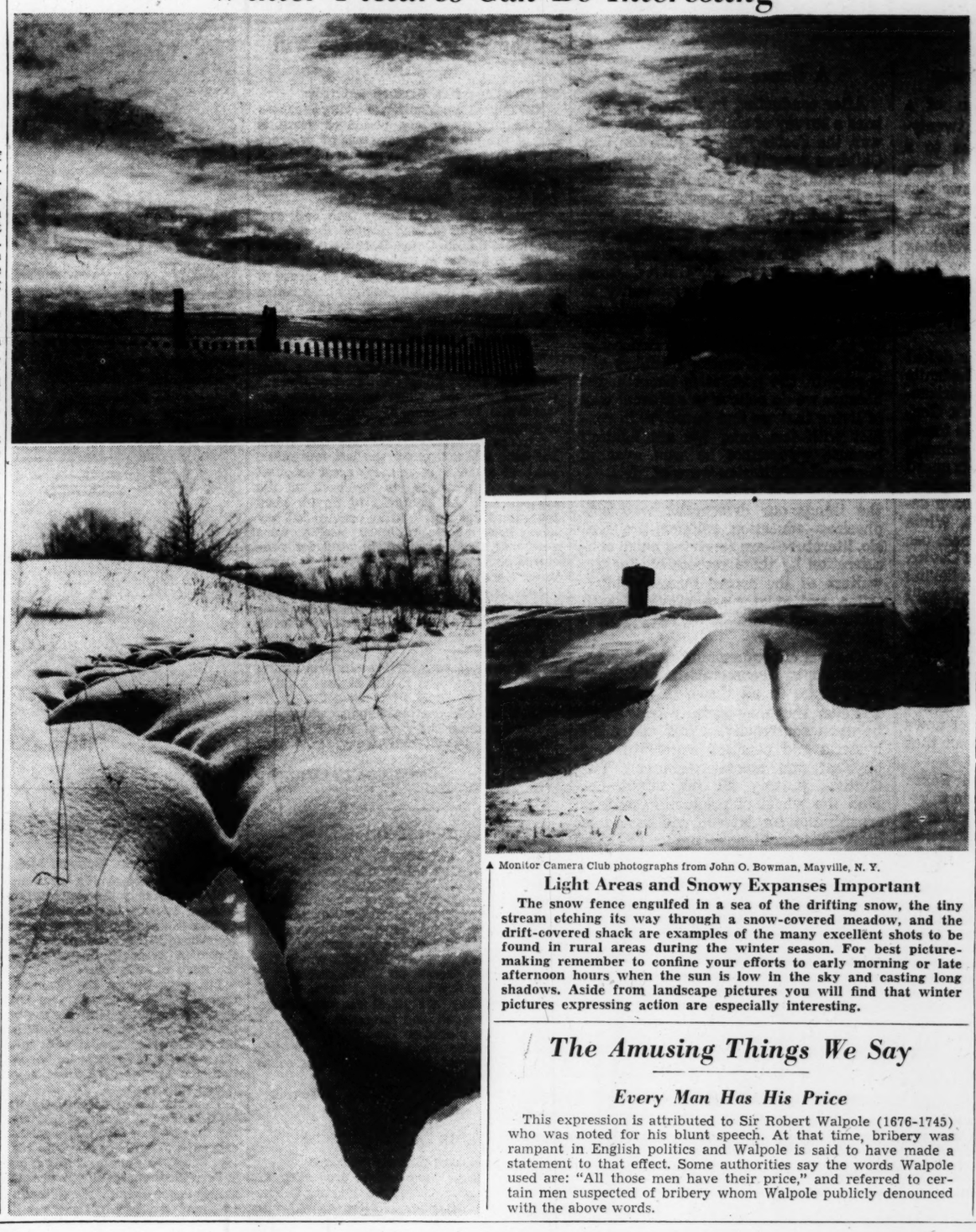
Q—Is the aircraft industry pooling its resources to speed national defense?

A—Yes, many companies are co-operating in production of warplanes needed in a hurry. Example: Vultee Aircraft designed and is building Vengeance dive bombers for the British. So is Northrop Aircraft, under a licensing agreement. The first Vengeance has rolled off the Northrop assembly lines, forerunner of a huge fleet of these ships from the plants of both companies.

Q—Does a bomb released from an airplane fall straight to the earth?

A—No. Because of the speed of the aircraft the bomb moves forward, as well as downward, in a curve. Dropped from a bomber flying at 200 mph at an altitude of 10,000 feet, a 500-pound bomb will strike the earth 1¼ miles ahead of the spot where it was released.

Winter Pictures Can Be Interesting



▲ Monitor Camera Club photographs from John O. Bowman, Mayville, N. Y.

Light Areas and Snowy Expanses Important

The snow fence engulfed in a sea of the drifting snow, the tiny stream etching its way through a snow-covered meadow, and the drift-covered shack are examples of the many excellent shots to be found in rural areas during the winter season. For best picture-making remember to confine your efforts to early morning or late afternoon hours when the sun is low in the sky and casting long shadows. Aside from landscape pictures you will find that winter pictures expressing action are especially interesting.

The Amusing Things We Say

Every Man Has His Price

This expression is attributed to Sir Robert Walpole (1676-1745) who was noted for his blunt speech. At that time, bribery was rampant in English politics and Walpole is said to have made a statement to that effect. Some authorities say the words Walpole used are: "All those men have their price," and referred to certain men suspected of bribery whom Walpole publicly denounced with the above words.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Donate Time

(San Francisco Chronicle)

Five hundred union garbage collectors, all of them Italian or of Italian descent, volunteered to donate time all day Sunday to deliver sand to every block in San Francisco.

The sand, for combating incendiary bombs, will be delivered to a central point in each block and residents will be notified in each of 160,000 homes and apartment houses, to fill buckets for home use.

The entire delivery will be made in one day. Two steam shovels will load and reload 200 trucks at the sand pits.

The men, employed by Sunset Scavenger Company and Scavengers' Protective Association, had made arrangements previously to deliver the free sand to each home.

The need for haste caused a revision in plans. The sand will be dumped at a central point in each block and householders notified.

Brevities

Brubaker in the New Yorker: The Army had reason to ask that the Rose Bowl game be omitted this year. An undesirable class of people might have dropped in.

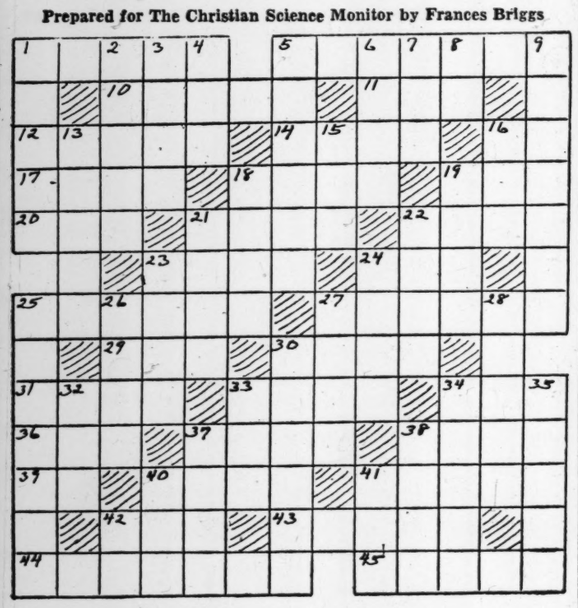
San Francisco Chronicle: In the interest of clarity, another large Eastern hostelry has removed French dishes from its bill of fare. From what one hears, the same is happening in France.

A Verse for Today . . .

A wise man is strong; yea, a man of knowledge increaseth strength.—Prov. 24:5.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—If you emulated Guido Reni, you would do what?
5—What is Cho-Cho-San's singing voice in "Madame Butterfly"?
10—What is one of instruments in a string quartet?
11—Purpose.
12—What river divides Geneva, Switzerland, into two equal parts?
14—What Whittier heroine wishes "for something better than she had known"?
16—Aloft.
17—What is central portion of certain fruits?
18—What creature appears in celebrated statuary, once of Farnese Palace?
19—What tree has clusters of pale green darts that hang among its leaves?
20—For what is timothy grown?
21—What would a pedigerous creature have?
22—A chinquapin is a tree, fish, or wolf—which?
23—What is lignite?
24—Shelter.
25—What was name of English king known as "The Confessor"?
27—Apostle Paul was born where?
29—Insect.
30—What is past participle of "sew"?
31—Skin of an animal is what?
33—What do you call those who excel at anything?
34—What is a marble used in game of ringer?
36—Before.
37—"One good —— deserves another."
38—An equal.
39—What is 4th largest continent (abbr.)?
40—Who were Melchior, Gaspar, and Balthasar?
41—What is first name of heroine of "Our Mutual Friend"?
42—Thigh of a hog is what?
43—Who is object of Francesca's affections in Dante's "Inferno"?
44—What creature is emblematical of subtlety?
45—What is it that "haste maketh"?

Down

1—What serves as a roost for birds?
2—Billiard balls are made of what substance?
3—A nonuplet is a group of how many notes?
4—Pedal digit.
5—What was first name of England's famous diarist?
6—Who was Apostle of the Gentiles?
7—To free.
8—Exist.
9—What mythical musician of Greece charmed beasts and moved rocks with his music?
13—Hidden supply is what?
15—High in pitch.
16—Employ.
18—What is one of perforated balls used to make a necklace?
19—What Greek god is represented as a warrior?
21—What is any enclosed work possessing bastions?
22—What is a gull-like bird?
23—Walking stick is what?
24—What are made by legislators?
25—According to tradition what ancient city was founded by Amazons?
26—To cross by wading.
27—What is termination of certain numbers?
28—Who is sharpest-sighted of all angels in Milton's "Paradise Lost"?
30—What is type made in imitation of handwriting?
32—Man's name.
33—In what month was Shelley born (abbr.)?
34—Famous statue of Venus was found on what island?
35—Bairn born on Tuesday is said to have what?
37—If someone gave you a simpai, would you tame, wear, or sail it?
38—What is Chinese wax?
40—What is a cartograph?
41—What is a frame for lens of spectacles or eyeglasses?
42—Hour (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Strategic Retreat*

By Le Pelley

THEY HAVEN'T THROWN ANY SNOWBALLS FOR ABOUT FIVE MINUTES —— WONDER WHAT'S GOING TO HAPPEN ?!
IT'S GOING TO BE A TERRIFIC ATTACK !
SEE ANYTHING ?
NOT A THING ! IT LOOKS TERRIBLE !
I'D BETTER GO ON A SCOUTING EXPEDITION — GET OUT OF MY WAY IF I START TO COME BACK ...
OH !
GONE HOME TO LUNCH
Le Pelley

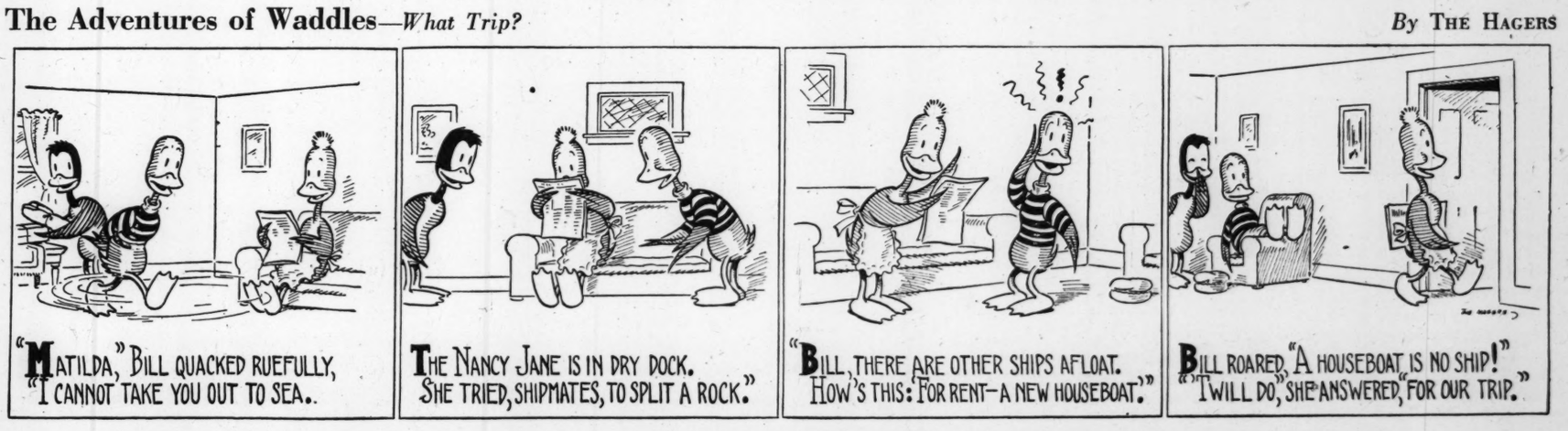
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Oh, Boy!*

By Rodgers

Noticed there was a thin crust of ice over the snow this A.M.
"Oh, boy! Here's where I have some fun!" I decided when I found it would just barely hold me up-
And off I went to challenge Ol' Togo to a race! Usually he can beat me "all hollow"!
But today, just as I thought, he was too heavy to run on top of the snow! So he had to plow through it while I skimmed over the top!
Rodgers
Oh, boy! Talk about "every dog having his day!

The Adventures of Waddles—*What Trip?*

By The Hagers


"MATILDA," BILL QUACKED RUEFULLY, "I CANNOT TAKE YOU OUT TO SEA.
THE NANCY JANE IS IN DRY DOCK. SHE TRIED, SHIPMATES, TO SPLIT A ROCK."
"BILL, THERE ARE OTHER SHIPS AFLOAT. HOW'S THIS: FOR RENT—A NEW HOUSEBOAT."
BILL ROARED, "A HOUSEBOAT IS NO SHIP!" "'TWILL DO," SHE ANSWERED, "FOR OUR TRIP."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Manila—and an Answer

The signing in Washington of a solidarity declaration by which twenty-six nations pledge themselves to a finish fight against the Axis is more than a timely answer to the news that Manila has fallen. It furnishes assurance that the fall will be temporary. For any impartial observer, weighing this array of power against the total of the totalitarians, this "righteous comradeship" against the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo compact for crime, must conclude that the Axis cannot win.

This is not said to gloss over defeat in the Philippines. The loss of Manila is serious but does not end American-Filipino resistance in the Islands. General MacArthur has grouped his forces for defense of the Butaan Peninsula and the three island forts which guard the entrance to Manila Bay. Corregidor, the most famous of these has been described as a second Gibraltar. While held they should prevent Japanese use of the Bay and the naval base at Cavite.

If there are any plans for relieving the Philippines, the fall of Manila will make them much harder to execute. The Japanese now have land bases for their planes and apparently control the air completely. New American forces could hardly land without the support of battleships and aircraft carriers. The remarkable lack of news of the American fleet may mean that such a force is concentrating.

The statement of Commissioner Sayre that "help is coming," and help in force, has been interpreted as a prediction of something more immediate than relief in 1943. But official statements in Washington this week have all seemed designed to prepare the American people for a decision to base American hopes and American forces on some less exposed position in the Far East—Australia, Sumatra, or Singapore.

Both for political and strategic reasons Australia would be a likely base. The Australians have been up in arms the last few days, demanding that the Pacific be considered at least as important as the Atlantic in Allied plans. Port Darwin is as close to the Philippines and Singapore as is Japan. It would afford a relatively safe base for consolidating Allied forces and preparing them for a general counterattack by air and water.

Sooner or later British, Dutch, and American power will be ready for that movement. Whether there will be an earlier direct naval attack on Japan, or whether at the most advantageous moment, Russian air bases will be utilized are questions only the military men—or the amateur strategists—can answer. But sooner or later the Allies will take the offensive. Sooner or later the Philippines will be freed.

Never again should Americans make the mistake of underestimating the Japanese. Never again should they assume that peace and security can be bought cheaply. The losses sustained in the first weeks of this war may delay peace by months. But the pact just signed in Washington is a guarantee of eventual peace, a peace made possible by the complete destruction of the Axis, a peace that will free not only the Filipinos but the Chinese, Dutch, French, Greeks, Norwegians, Yugoslavs, Czechoslovaks, and all the other imprisoned people—and eventually the Germans, Italians, and Japanese.

Sage and Seasoning

There's a nostril-tickling, tantalizing, pungently-spicy aroma these days coming from farm kitchens. Its penetrating goodness spreads through the summer kitchen and out into the woodshed. A man is justified if he stops a moment when bringing in the milk pails, or splitting the kindling for tomorrow morning's fire, to sniff the fragrance in the air.

For it's sausage-making time on the farm, one of the pleasant, annual tasks in the yearly calendar. Father and Johnny take turns at the meat grinder, getting the main ingredients ready for the women folks. Then comes the magic. One may have helped make sausage many times, but still not be certain of the spices and herbs that change a good, palatable meat into something which defies description.

Lest anyone think farm-raised meat is going out of style, the Census Bureau reports that butchering and curing of meat is on the increase on American farms. The rapid increase of local refrigeration plants is encouraging more farm families to raise their meats.

Smoke houses right now are filled with the pleasantly acrid smell of hickory chips and corn cobs. Salt pork is in the big wooden barrel, and the kitchen is a-bustle and a-hustle with the business and pleasures of sausage-making time.

A Sense of Balance

After conducting in European countries a survey of children's reactions to war, the Foster Parents' Plan for War Children reports that the most important finding is, "The child's life must be kept as normal as possible."

The adult's life, too, should be kept as normal as possible. This does not mean "pleasure as usual" any more than "business as usual." But it does not require extraordinary perspicacity to recognize that much of England's endurance under fire comes from the ability to "carry on" wholesome customary daily activities. Granting mistakes and apathy in the past, it is nevertheless because we do believe in a normal way of living that we find ourselves in conflict with the Axis. We are fighting because we cannot be won over to abnormal totalitarian ways of life.

This is one reason why some of the things our democratic way emphasizes—education, religion, art, music, literature—are receiving much consideration by those responsible for the welfare of the armed forces. Soldier, sailor, and aviator are provided with cultural and even recreational opportunities.

The war effort demands sacrifices, readjustments, consecration. Civilians must share in all these. In doing so, however, they may usefully draw a line between constructive effort and mere hysteria and needless expenditure of physical and mental resources. The civilian, putting all his might behind the wheel of production or into organization for defense, will be no less hardy and intelligent a fighter for having a little beauty and a little play, expressing balance in a time of stress.

India Aroused

Mohandas K. Gandhi's relinquishment of his pacifist leadership of the All-India Congress Party in favor of a more actively anti-Nazi group will round off Mr. Churchill's satisfaction at the mounting unity of resistance against the forces of fascism. Mr. Gandhi's decision means that of Britain's two great imperial problems—the Irish and the Indian—the latter may be considered in abeyance for the duration.

Why the Indian attitude of non-cooperation in the war effort should collapse, while the Southern Irish blithely continues, may be attributed to circumstances almost entirely connected with defense. The Irish, whatever they may feel or do, enjoy the protection of the British fleet that in its own interest daily patrols their coasts. The Indians enjoy no such security against attack. The increasing imminence of danger from various directions has for once rudely jolted both Hindus and Moslems out of their ideological discussion into a sharp realization of unpleasant facts.

Mr. Gandhi, who, for more than 20 years has dominated Hindu thought with an idealistic program based on Home Rule, limiting physical resistance to non-cooperation and non-violence, leaves the field. In his place comes a younger school that has been increasingly aroused by the dangers surging up around their country.

Uneasiness crept into the Congress party ranks last September, when German armies in Russia were heading for the Caucasus, and conflict cropped up in Syria, Iraq and Iran. Long forgotten memories of Kushan tribesmen and Mogul conquerors passing through from Afghanistan and the north into the Punjab and the Rajput country, came to the people of northern India.

Now comes a new and far more immediate menace from the opposite direction—and from the south, where India had never had thoughts of danger before—from Japan. Last October, Premier U Saw of Burma, visiting London and asking for Home Rule, threw out alarming hints of possible understanding with Japan. Japan was already establishing itself in French Indo-China and Thailand. Today, having declared war on Britain and America, it has its fleets of bombers based in Thailand, and Rangoon has been bombed.

An issue has arisen, therefore, that for most Hindus cannot be settled merely by non-cooperation, that for Hindus and Moslems alike is far more momentous than the embittered constitutional dispute—security against the Axis aggressor.

Considering his oft reported shortage, Adolf, it would seem, has one of those models of which it was the boast that it could "run 10,000 miles on a quart of oil."

Those who object to mounting taxes are like the old-time darkies on the Mississippi River—they are "down on the levy."

Our Readers Say—

"The Walls of Aggression Will Fall"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The map in the Monitor, showing Japanese aggression over a long period of years, is one of the most concrete pieces of evidence that the world should have demanded reason and legitimate methods of Japan long before the war lords of that nation, and others, decided to take the world by storm.

Perhaps the world today can see why Japan should have been stopped short when she first went into China. But surely, we have learned the price of neglecting to force justice upon nations and peoples who refuse to make use of it. Would it not have been better to have had a little rumpus in the Pacific some years back than to have more than two-score nations in the most widespread war in history today?

Did not aggression increase rather than diminish? Hitler knew the time was ripe for German conquest when he saw how the world allowed invasion of innocent countries to progress.

The same lethargic attitude the world has been laboring under the last few years, has been evident before every great conquest in history. Dictators, as far back as the Caesars and the Pharaohs of Egypt, have recognized the time to make conquests. They have been successful until people were awakened to the immediate need for concerted action, and worked in unity to overthrow the aggressors.

God is on the side of immutable right, and those nations demonstrating in their government the qualities of justice, liberty, democracy, tolerance, and equal rights for all are standing firm on God's side, and therefore must be victorious in overcoming whatever is opposed to the highest right.

The walls of Jericho fell when the people demonstrated concerted action, when one purpose became the goal of all. The walls of aggression will fall today, now that the anti-Axis nations are united!

(MRS.) ELLA MAY FRAZER

Kansas City, Mo.

Siren or Cannon?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I listened in vain for an advertised air-raid alarm in Boston recently. The noise of the city was too great. What about firing a cannon on the Common, and letting that be the only signal for an air-raid warning? A multiplicity of sounds only confuses.

I once lived in a city in India where the British put a cannon on a hill, and sent a soldier every day to fire it at noon. We all took our time by that gun. It was heard above every other noise, and for miles around. If cannon were placed on the hill of the Common, and three shots fired as an air-raid signal, few could fail to hear, and it could not be mistaken for a fire alarm.

Boston — MARY E. FORBES

Need for Enlightenment

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Webster says, "the active properties of tobacco are due chiefly to nicotine." The same source describes nicotine as "a very poisonous alkaloid."

The latest effort to put tubes of these poisonous leaves between the lips of the people is a cigarette drive for the soldiers.

There is a great need for educational enlightenment on this subject, to counteract the tremendous influence of pernicious tobacco advertising. EDWARD G. CARTER

Chicago

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Important Communiqués From the Far East

That What Might Have Been May Be

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

President Roosevelt's assurance that we will win not only the war but the peace that follows, reveals his determination that the United States play a permanent role in the reconstruction of the postwar world. The President evidently hopes he has sounded the knell of isolation.

But once before an American President dreamed a like dream. The United States emerged from the last war the world's most powerful nation. Woodrow Wilson became the world's undisputed political leader. By sheer weight of prestige he imposed his creation, the League of Nations, upon skeptical Allied statesmen.

Then the world witnessed a strange spectacle. The 1918 Congressional elections gave the first inkling that the prophet, so revered abroad, was without honor in his own country. Later the Senate, riding a wave of anti-Wilson sentiment, refused to ratify the Versailles Peace Treaty. The quixotic nation that had poured its wealth and the life blood of its sons into the task of ridding the world of military autocracy "ran out" on the task of insuring the world against the return of that military autocracy.

May Roosevelt succeed where Wilson failed. Had Wilson promulgated his League of Nations and World Court in 1917 he could easily have secured the adhesion of all Allied nations, of most of the neutrals, and of his own people. But he waited until Germany's complete defeat brought the war to an end. With the unifying stimulus of a supreme effort now relaxed, the Allies fell to bickering over the spoils. The sight disgusted Americans and awakened their traditional fear of becoming enmeshed in European politics. In the face of this fear, Wilson's popularity waned rapidly.

With this tragic example before him, President Roosevelt should call immediately a conference of nations to frame a code of international conduct, political and economic, under which the postwar world may live in safety.

Were the benefits of the code offered to all peoples willing to accept its obligations, without regard to the stand of their governments in the present conflict, its announcement might well hasten the overthrow of Hitler and the Japanese war lords. Many Germans, sick of the war but remembering the Versailles treaty, continue to support Hitler's war effort, not out of sympathy with his aims, but in fear of what defeat might bring.

Without confirmations, one needs only a meager understanding of human nature to know there must exist disaffection in the Reich today. To two years of rationing, bombings, and innumerable disturbances of their pre-war way of life, we may now add millions of bereaved homes due to casualties suffered in Russia, a catastrophe aggravated by the sensational failure of the Russian campaign.

Disaffection cancels itself as long as the only alternative is a humiliating surrender and an unpredictable peace treaty. But this same disaffection might well burst its bonds could the Germans look, as a third alternative, to an honorable return of their country to the world family of nations from the moment they eradicate the disease of Hitlerism.

Realization that provisions of the code might shorten or lengthen the war would strengthen the resolve of the more liberal and far-seeing delegates to exclude punitive conditions from it. A conference convened only after the complete military defeat of the Axis powers might degenerate into a typical "peace" conference, a conclave of hardened victors sitting in judgment upon the vanquished, imposing terms tinged with vengeance, each holding within it the seeds of future wars. The kind of code that could be planned now would more likely endure than one conceived at a conference held after the end of a long war.

Let us hope President Roosevelt will not repeat Wilson's mistake in timing.

HARRY STARK

Camp Gordon, Augusta, Ga.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Power Behind the Load

By Frank L. Perrin

An almost universal tendency, in times of stress or great emergency, is to arouse one's neighbors to a realization of the need, that they may aid in doing what must be done. It is natural enough to lose sight of the important fact that until the need is felt by those to whom the appeal is made, there can be no effective concentrated effort or action. This has been convincingly proved during the days and weeks since that Sunday, now nearly a month ago, when the assault in the Pacific made it apparent that every liberty loving individual in all the Americas has a vital stake in the war being waged against the democracies and all civilization.

And yet the important thing to be remembered is that collective action, so called, can be no more effective, even in an emergency, than the action of the individual who joins in this collective effort. It is a tradition of the prairies, and the analogy holds even in the cities and in nations, that the herd—and the mass just as truly—is moved by instinct rather than reason, by emotion rather than logic. The history of every righteous and victorious crusade reveals as the motivating and energizing force directing and projecting it, one or more individuals imbued with courage, endowed with enduring strength, and inspired by some great and consuming purpose.

It is the ability possessed to impart to others this singleness of purpose which makes possible the cementing together in a great moral force those communities and organizations, social, political, and religious, which, in free nations and democracies, are today the bulwarks of modern civilization. The composites formed are powerful and enduring only when the individual units are imbued with and actuated by a singleness of purpose.

* * *

Years ago, back in the newly-settled farm country of northwestern Wisconsin, I recall the herculean exploit of a sturdy Norseman known to us all familiarly as "Big Ben." A carpenter's work-bench, used in the building of our new house, was needed by the workmen on the country church building being erected a quarter of a mile distant. It was too long and too bulky to be loaded upon a farm wagon. Five or six men had tried and failed to carry it even out of the yard. Finally Ben crawled under the vast framework and arose with the bench on his shoulders. He carried it, without resting, the entire distance. He, like Gov. "Jerry" Rusk, years thereafter, "seen his duty and done it."

On another occasion, still in that frontier country somewhat more developed and more densely populated, a threshing engine became deeply mired in a wet field when it was being moved, by teams of horses, to the next job. Four teams—eight sturdy animals—struggled and tugged, though not unitedly, to lift the heavy load. The driver of the "pole" team, awaiting his opportunity, called upon his two horses to do their best. They responded, as only horses who know their own strength and feel their master's confidence can do, and lifted the tremendous load out onto solid earth.

* * *

Regarding, thoughtfully and regretfully, those disappointments and failures which have marked courageous and sincere efforts, one is inclined to the conclusion that the element of failure lies within ourselves, individually or collectively. The end sought may be definitely outlined. It is in choosing the means to that end that we often choose rightly or fail, collectively, to agree. The task ahead of the free peoples of the world today offers the golden opportunity for a fuller and clearer agreement upon both the methods to be pursued and the end to be sought.

A sudden and terrible offensive in the Pacific has served, for the moment, to fire the enthusiasm of Americans who, a month ago, regarded the conflict more or less passively. Anger and a desire to avenge an attack which should have been expected are not, after all, the motivating influences most commendable. The objective is not revenge, merely. Probably even our military experts are now convinced that from the first the offensive should have been from Pearl Harbor westward, rather than the reverse. There existed, before that fateful December 7, a deplorable lack of unity among those of us responsible for the soldiers, sailors, and civilians in the Hawaiian Islands. It was we, and not they, primarily, who were not alert.

True, this alertness probably could not have been assured, nationally, by a sudden burst of speed or effort toward preparedness undertaken a week or a month before Japan struck. But the tragedy, and the ensuing consequences, might have been averted by an earlier realization, in the Americas, of the unwisdom of division and disunion.

The Wide Horizon

A Pledge of Loyalty

By Dr. Olive Swezy

BERKELEY, CALIF.

We, the standing committee of the Japanese Christian Church Federation of the East Bay, desire to make clear the position at this critical time of all our members who were born in Japan, and therefore cannot become American citizens even if they so desired.

I sat down at the small table with the short, rotund little man on the other side to talk about this critical time. Two of us from opposite worlds, the only apparent link the common Christianity we both professed. But was that the only link between these two worlds? Let us see. His country and mine had declared war to the death. Blood had already dyed the waters of the Pacific, pacific only in name. At times tears shone in the dark Oriental eyes, at times a friendly smile crinkled his round face. He paused now and then in his search for just the word he wanted to make his position clear.

* * *

1. We are profoundly grateful for the protection and privileges enjoyed by us and our families in this United States.

He had enjoyed these benefits for twenty-seven years and appreciated them more today than ever before, even if he could not become an American citizen. His children were citizens. For him, as for all parents, that was the paramount fact. Across the street, amid a wealth of verdure, rose the white walls of the low church where he preached to his people. It all was so peaceful. Friends, families, homes, these summed up the ties which bound them to "this United States," ties which bound him and the members of his flock as surely as they were the same ties which hold all its citizens in fealty. Once only in that twenty-seven years had he returned to Japan. Childhood memories are sacred in spite of differences of race or color. Memories of that land where childhood is traditionally precious, were hard to set aside. But Japan had altered. It was not the land he had once known. Militarists controlled it. It was not the land of peace, lotus blossoms, cherry festivals. He was glad to return to the "protection and privileges of this United States."

2. We not only deeply regret the present war, but we also pledge ourselves to do nothing to impede the defensive and offensive measures of the United States.

Offensive and defensive—his children would be concerned with these measures. Ten members of his little flock were in uniform. One remembered Madame Schumann-Heink as she sang to our soldiers while her sons fought on both sides. Yes, underneath the surface of race and color, are to be found the same ideals of loyalty and devotion to them.

3. Furthermore, as the parents of children who are American citizens by virtue of their birth in this country, we shall do our utmost to encourage them in fulfilling their patriotic duty, whether as citizens or as members of the armed forces of the United States.

In earlier days it had been the custom of many families to send their children back to Japan for their early education. It had proved very hard for these children to be "Americanized," went on the little man in his difficult English, when they returned to their families here, so, for the last ten years, the custom had been dropped by most families. That was what they wanted, these Christian Japanese who had learned the value of their new country—to be "Americanized." They feel they are fighting a common enemy in the militarists who are responsible for this war.

* * *

They appreciate the difficulties. As one Japanese-American put it, "The majority of the Japanese in this country, both citizen and alien, realize that they are truly under the merciless spotlight of the public gaze—and that hardships must be undergone, silently and patiently, perhaps even increasing in severity as the war drags on."

Leaflets issued by the Japanese Citizens' League offer counsel and advice to help them meet the dark days ahead. They particularly caution against the short-wave programs from Japan. The little man shakes his head. These short-wave talks are very bad for his people. So they must be shut out by the people themselves, even to the removal of the receivers. They are intent on being patriotic yet without so much stress that their efforts would "be misconstrued by Americans suspicious of all Japanese."

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